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# ***Daily Report***

## **China**

FBIS-CHI-90-173  
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# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-90-173

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6 September 1990

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

#### Spokeswoman Welcomes Korean Talks

OW0609082890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0815 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said here today that the talks between the premier of North Korea and prime minister of South Korea is "a major event in the process of the reunification of Korea."

She made the remarks while responding to a question at the weekly newsbriefing this afternoon.

She noted that the premier of North Korea and prime minister of South Korea have begun their first talks after Korea's division 45 years ago. "We welcome this development and hope that their talks will yield positive results so as to promote the stability and relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula as well as the peaceful reunification of Korea," she said.

#### Views Iraqi Official's Visit

OW0609110490 Beijing Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 6 Sep 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] In response to a question on talks between the North and South Korean premiers at a press briefing this afternoon, Li Jinhua, spokeswoman for the Foreign Ministry, said: The North and South Korean premiers have begun talks for the first time in 45 years since Korea's division. This is a major event in the process of the reunification of Korea. We welcome this development and hope that their talks will produce positive results so as to promote the stability and relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula as well as the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In response to reporters' questions about the Gulf situation and the visit to China by Ramadan, the first deputy prime minister of Iraq, Li Jinhua said: The Iraqi side had requested its first deputy prime minister Ramadan's visit to China. The Chinese side concurred the request. During his visit, the two sides will hold talks to exchange views on the Gulf situation.

Li Jinhua stressed: China's principled stand on the Gulf situation is clear and well known. We believe that the most urgent task at the present is to effectively implement the UN Security Council's resolutions on the Gulf question. Iraq must recognize the UN Security Council's relevant resolutions, accept the Arab League's mediation and the appeal from the international community, and immediately withdraw all troops from Kuwait unconditionally, so that Kuwaiti independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity can be reinstated and that peace and stability in the region can be restored.

### Dalai Lama's Activities Opposed

OW0609094190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0935 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government opposes the Dalai Lama's engagement in political activities in any capacity in other countries, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said here today.

In response to a question at the weekly news briefing this afternoon, the spokeswoman said that the Dalai Lama is not simply a religious personage, adding that he is a political figure in exile residing abroad.

She added that China opposes any kind of political activities by the Dalai Lama in any capacity, especially his remarks against the unification of the motherland. China will not agree to receiving him by any authorities of any countries.

### 'New Departure' of U.S. on Cambodia Viewed

HK0609071490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0709 GMT 6 Sep 90

["U.S. To Open Talks with Hun Sen"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, September 5 (XINHUA)—In a new departure from its policy of isolating Phnom Penh regime, Secretary of State James Baker announced today the United States will open talks with representatives of Hun Sen, the Vietnamese-installed head of the Cambodian regime.

In an appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Baker said a U.S. representative and a representative of Hun Sen would meet in Vientiane, Laos, to discuss a settlement to the Cambodian conflict.

"We don't suggest for one minute that we are home on Cambodia, but we think things are moving in the right direction," Baker said.

He also said the progress toward a political settlement to the 11-year old conflict is encouraging.

All parties in Cambodia, including Hun Sen, have agreed to use the U.N. plan as a framework for their discussions about an eventual settlement, Baker said.

Under the U.N. plan approved by the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France last month, the fighting factions in Cambodia would set up a Supreme National Council that would embody Cambodian sovereignty, take the Cambodian seat in the United Nations, now held by the democratic Cambodian coalition government, and hold a free and fair election in that country.

But on Sunday, the president of Phnom Penh Regime, Heng Samrin, said his regime wanted "to maintain the status quo—both politically and militarily."

And also on Sunday, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Solomon said that Vietnam had similar reservations in talks with the United States last week in New York.

The United States withdrew its diplomatic recognition of the Democratic Cambodian coalition government in July and began talks with Vietnam in an effort to end the Cambodian conflict.

### **Song Ping Views Korea, Gulf Crisis**

*OW0509122290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1018 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)—Chinese leader Song Ping said here today that the talks at prime ministerial level of Korea "is a good thing" and hopes that the talks will produce positive results.

Song Ping, a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, made the statement at a meeting with a delegation from the Japanese Socialist Party.

He noted that peace and stability in the Korean peninsula greatly affects developments of the situation in Asia.

"The Chinese party and Government have always stood for relaxing the situation and called for peaceful reunification of Korea," Song said.

He explained China's position on the Gulf crisis. "Its the best to resolve international disputes by peaceful means. People should do everything possible to avoid putting oil on the flame in the Gulf."

Song also praised the Japanese Socialist Party, the biggest opposition party in Japan, for having done much in helping push forward the Sino-Japanese relations.

The delegation leader, Yoshinao Kushiara who is also a member of the House of Representatives, said that his party attaches great importance to its relations with China. He hoped for closer ties with the Chinese Communist Party, he added.

Present at the hour-long meeting was Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on Monday.

### **Asiad Committee on Kuwaiti, Iraqi Participation**

*HK0609031390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
5 Sep 90 p 1*

["Dispatch" by reporters Li Li (2621 0500) and Miao Lu (4924 7627): "Organizing Committee of the Asian Games Gives Press Briefing, Says the Asiad Will Not Be Affected by the Gulf Situation"]

[Text] Beijing 4 Sep (RENMIN RIBAO)—At a news conference held here today, the 11th [Beijing] Asian

Games Organizing Committee [BAGOC] briefed Chinese and foreign reporters on the condition of the entry registration for the current Asian Games.

Zhu Zhangling [2621 4545 5376], deputy director of the BAGOC Competition Department, stated that all 38 member organizations of the Olympic Council of Asia [OCA] had sent their detailed entry forms for the 11th Asiad in Beijing by 22 June, the deadline for the entries of the participants. A total of 37 member organizations, with the exception of Palestine, had sent their detailed entry forms by 22 August, the deadline for the final entries. A total number of 6,478 members of delegations from the 37 countries and regions was registered.

Wu Zhongyuan [0702 6850 6678], the BAGOC spokesman, stated that postal problems due to the Gulf situation might be the cause of the delay of the competitors' namelist from Palestine. The BAGOC will give special consideration in case of such delay, which was beyond one's reach. As long as the Palestinian delegation arrives before the opening ceremonies, its entry registration will be allowed.

According to the entry, host China is sending the biggest delegation of 838 members to participate in all the 27 medal sports and the two demonstration disciplines. Ranking second through fifth respectively are the Japanese delegation of 722 members, the South Korean delegation of 700 members, the Korean delegation of 559 members, and China Taipei's delegation of 386 members. The smallest is the Bhutanese delegation consisting of six members.

The BAGOC briefing showed that the detailed entry forms of 5,912 members, including 4,306 athletes of delegations from 31 countries and regions have been stored in the computer system after strict examination. Data for others was yet to be stored into the system because of a lack of necessary information required by the entry forms. The BAGOC hopes that the national Olympic Committees concerned will send their liaison officers to Beijing as quickly as possible to solve the problem.

That was the first large-scale news conference given by the Asiad Press Department at the Asiad News Center to be opened soon. Zhang Tingquan [4545 2185 2938], the Asiad News Center director, presided over today's news conference.

Quite a few foreign reporters asked about the effects of the Gulf conflict on the current Asiad. Wei Jizhong [7614 4764 0022], the BAGOC International Liaison Department director, stressed that the Chinese Olympic Committee's position on the Gulf conflict coincides with the Chinese Government's. The BAGOC has no desire to see that political factors will be brought into the Asiad. All OCA members are our friends, and we welcome all of them to come to Beijing to participate in the Asiad.

Regarding the Kuwaiti delegation, which has been a universal concern, Wei Jizhong said that Kuwait is a

sovereign state and an OCA member recognized by the World Olympic Committee. Kuwait is entitled to participate in the current Asiad. Kuwait has already sent its entry form from Saudi Arabia; the Kuwaiti athletes are to participate in five items of competition.

When a reporter asked about the telex proposal signed by the OCA Secretary-General C.L. Mahta to the Chinese Olympic Committee, Wei Jizhong said that the Chinese Olympic Committee did receive a telex message signed by C.L. Mahta at 1655 [Beijing time] on 31 August. In the said telex message, C.L. Mahta solicited the opinions of the 38 OCA members, asking whether Iraq should take part in the Beijing Asiad. The same telex message was also sent to Iraq. Wei Jizhong stated that the Chinese Olympic Committee received a copy of an Iraqi telex message to Mr. Mahta, in which Iraq expressed this is a very important issue, to which a congress should be called to find a solution.

Wu Zhongyuan stated, the Gulf situation has some effects on the Asiad, but all problems will not basically affect the current Asian Games, and it will open 18 days from now as scheduled.

The news conference lasted 93 minutes, and participating reporters expressed universal satisfaction to the BAGOC answers.

## United States & Canada

### Sino-U.S. Economic Class Holds Graduation

OW0509054590 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese  
1 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] An advanced economic management class jointly run by Shanghai Jiaotong University and the University of Pennsylvania (Wharton) Business School came to a successful end yesterday evening. Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji attended the graduation ceremony.

Most of the 40 students attending the advanced class were leading cadres at the commission or bureau level. During the 10-day class, they attended lectures by eight Chinese and American experts and scholars. Wang Daohan and Li Jiagao gave lectures on China in the world economy and socialist economic reform respectively. Zhang Xiang, vice chairman of the municipal commission for foreign economic relations and trade, lectured on the successes of joint ventures in Shanghai. Four American experts lectured separately on the world environment and enterprises, global strategies for international trade, high technology and foreign trade, and other special topics.

Weng Shilie, president of Shanghai Jiaotong University, addressed the graduation ceremony.

Those present at the ceremony included Wang Daohan, Li Jiagao, and (Luo-rui-zhi), acting American consul general in Shanghai.

### Article Views U.S. Tax Increases

HK0309095590 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese  
No 15, 1 Aug 90 pp 22-23

[Article by Zhen Bingxi (3914 3521 4406): "Why Has Bush Gone Back on His Word?—Commenting on U.S. Tax Increases and Their Influence"]

[Text] The crux of the matter is that the huge deficits must be reduced. However, as vigorous cutting of military spending and domestic expenses will not work then the only way out is to increase taxes. Will tax increases stimulate U.S. economic growth or push it into the mire of recession? Opinions vary.

On 26 June, U.S. President Bush changed the promise he made during the elections and declared that he will use the method of increasing taxes to reduce federal deficits. Like ripples caused by a stone on the water's surface this decision created a sensation among the U.S. Government and public.

During the elections two years ago, Bush vowed solemnly to the voters: "If you watch my lips you can see that I will never increase taxes." True, he fulfilled his promise during the first 18 months in office. Why, then, has he gone back on his word? This question should be studied from the angle of U.S. federal deficits.

### "Flexible Freezing" Has Ended

U.S. federal deficits were already out of control when Reagan was in office. In the eight years, the annual average deficits exceeded \$160 billion and even \$200 billion in some years. Apart from the increased military spending, the reduction in taxes was an essential factor leading to the huge deficits. The reduction in taxes on a large scale by Reagan in 1981 and 1985 sharply decreased federal government revenue. According to statistics, during the period 1981 to 1986, federal government revenue decreased by \$700 million because of tax reductions. To reduce the financial deficits, Bush proposed the financial policy of "flexible freezing," that is, freezing military spending and other federal expenses, when he entered the White House. At that time he did not yet have the idea of increasing taxes.

The policy of "flexible freezing" played a certain role last year. As a result, deficits in 1989 decreased somewhat compared with the previous year. However, federal deficits have increased drastically in recent years. According to a treasury report, the deficit in the first eight months of this year has exceeded \$150 billion and it is estimated that the annual deficit will reach \$184 to \$206 billion. According to calculations by White House and Congress budgetary organs, unless effective measures are immediately adopted, the 1991 deficit will reach as high as \$200 to \$227 billion, approaching the highest recorded during the Reagan administration. In light of Gramm-Rudman requirements for a balanced budget bill, the federal budget deficit for 1991 should be reduced to under \$64 billion. Otherwise, the government will be forced to "automatically reduce" its budget



commencing 1 October (1991). Over \$100 billion will be cut from budgetary spending, of which military spending and other expenses will each account for 50 percent.

To reach an agreement with the Congress on the question of reducing budgetary deficits, Bush initiated a "Supreme Budgetary Conference." The White House and Congress held talks commencing 15 May. However, the progress of the talks over a month or so was slow. Both sides reached a common understanding only on calculation of the scale of deficits but did not agree on what measures to adopt. The question is quite clear: If military spending and domestic expenses cannot be cut by a wide margin, the only way is to increase taxes. However, neither Bush nor the Democratic Party Congressmen were willing to be the first to propose an increase in taxes. They were afraid of undertaking the political risk. As a matter of fact, the talks reached a deadlock. To break the deadlock, Bush had to propose the bill to "increase taxes."

#### It Is Imperative To Increase Taxes

Viewed from the federal budgetary receipts and spending, it is also imperative to increase taxes. In spending, there is little room left for making reductions in the large items which account for 80 percent (military spending, subsidies for low-income residents, social insurance, and bonds interest). In recent years, the relaxation in U.S.-Soviet relations has objectively created conditions for reducing military spending. However, military spending has a bearing on U.S. global strategic interests and the private interests of the large groups. Hence, it is no easy job to make a practical move. Through sharp bargaining the two parties recently agreed to reduce next year's military spending by \$9 billion (accounting for 4.5 percent of the deficit). With regard to the huge deficit, this is but an inadequate measure. Regarding subsidies for low-income residents and social insurance, which are sensitive social issues, and particularly because the mid-term elections fall on this year, both the White House and Congress are unwilling to offend the voters. Moreover, the annual \$170 billion of bonds interest must be paid in accordance with U.S. law. The Bush administration previously predicted that economic growth for the coming two years would be maintained at around 3 percent and enterprise profits and government revenue would increase by \$83 billion and \$97 billion, respectively. However, U.S. economic growth is estimated to reach only 2 to 2.5 percent in the coming two years.

It seems that Bush's plan to increase taxes through economic growth has been frustrated. When the measures to save expenses and increase revenue could not control the budgetary deficit, Bush declared that a tax increase was an essential measure in his package plan to reduce the federal deficit.

#### Bush's Tax Increase "Menu"

To date, Bush has not yet made public the details of his tax increase plan. According to U.S. media, however, Bush's tax increase plan "menu" may include the following:

First, increase energy taxes. If \$0.05 is levied on each barrel of oil, an income of \$46.9 billion can be obtained in five years; if \$0.15 is levied on the sale of every barrel of petroleum, an income of \$58.5 billion can be obtained in five years. Second, increase cigarette and liquor taxes. If \$0.16 is levied on each packet of cigarette, \$0.67 is levied on each bottle of grape wine, \$0.65 is levied on every 6 cans of beer, and \$0.05 is levied on every ounce of other wines, cigarette and liquor taxes of \$51 billion can be obtained in five years. Third, increase income tax on individuals earning high incomes. Income tax levied on households earning an annual income of \$217,510 will increase from 28 percent to 33 percent. Progressive taxes from this can reach \$41.9 billion in five years. Fourth, increase social insurance taxes. If 50 percent tax is levied on those enjoying a high level of social insurance [dui xiang shou she hui bao xian jiao gao de ren zheng shui 50

1417 0078 0649 4357 2585 0202 7145 6525 7559 4104 0086 1767 4451], an income of \$38.2 billion can be obtained in five years. Fifth, levying taxes on securities transfers could yield an income of \$57.7 billion in five years. Six, increase customer taxes. Increase taxes on air tickets and agriculture and levy new taxes to punish companies which release carbon dioxide. It is estimated that this can produce an income of \$28.9 billion for the federal government in five years.

The contents covered in the tax increase plan will be finally determined by the talks held between the White House and Congress at the "Supreme Budgetary Conference." Through sharp bargaining, it is estimated that both sides will agree on increasing energy taxes, cigarette and liquor taxes, and some customer taxes. As individual income tax involves a wide range of people, it will be impossible to levy taxes in this regard in an all-round way. It is estimated that the views of the Democratic Party will be finally adopted and income taxes will be imposed on high-income families.

#### Shock Wave Not To Be Ignored

As tax income involves the interests of around 100 million U.S. taxpayers, an increase in taxes is bound to produce an impact on the livelihood of some strata, regions, and groups, and thus exert an influence on U.S. society, politics, and economy.

First, taxpayers have raised objections to the increase in taxes. A public opinion poll conducted by the U.S. Market Research Institute in May showed that over 50 percent of the people are against increasing taxes. The voices against tax increase comes from the following: The elderly resist the social insurance taxes; the rich are against the increase in income taxes; the people from the

Western part of the country are against the increase in petroleum taxes (because they spend a relatively long time in their cars) while those from the eastern part are against the increase in import oil tax (because most of them depend on imported oil to keep warm); and the agents in Wall Street are against levying taxes on the transfer of securities. Moreover, the increase in energy taxes will also evoke strong discontent from consumers. The poll conducted by TIME not long ago indicated that over 70 percent are against increased energy taxes. The current increases in taxes mainly include energy taxes and cigarette and liquor taxes. Moreover, the expenses of the poor in this regard far exceed that of the rich. Hence, the measure will seriously encroach upon the interests of the poor and affect their livelihood.

Second, regarding taxation, the increase in taxes runs counter to the proposal by the majority of Republican Party members. What is more, the Republican Party leaders were not consulted in advance. As a result, the question evoked sharp controversies and differences within the Republican Party. Facing the upcoming mid-term elections, most of the Republican Party Congressmen are worried that they will lose votes because of increased taxes. "No increase in taxes" was the Republican Party's "sharp weapon" to win victory during recent years. For this reason, they severely criticized Bush's plan to increase taxes. Some even believe that they have been betrayed by Bush. Not long after Bush declared the tax increase plan, more than 90 Republican Party Congressmen clearly stated that they would cast their vote against the government's tax increase plan.

Third, the increase in taxes will also exert an adverse influence on the U.S. economy. The measures adopted to increase taxes and save expenses will affect government and individual spending and restrict the purchasing power of the government and consumers, resulting in an economic slowdown. According to estimates by some people, if the United States wants to realize a balanced budget by the year 1995, it should at least reduce the federal deficit by \$500 [figure as published] billion within five years. This is tantamount to drawing \$100 billion (equivalent to two percent of the GNP) every year from economic activities. After studying the impact of increasing taxes on the U.S. economy over the decades, some economists pointed out that high tax rates will increase enterprise outlay, check investment, reduce consumer demand, and lead to an economic slowdown. Every \$1 levied in tax by the federal government will decrease output value by \$0.50. Because of the current adverse economic situation in the United States, the increase in taxes and reduction in spending will add unstable factors to the already pessimistic economic prospects. The U.S. economy already had a downward tendency earlier this year. It is estimated that the economic growth for the coming two years will only be around two percent, the lowest in recent years. The situation is far from good for the consumers. The growth in income which can budget themselves has dropped from 3.8 percent last year to one percent in the first five

months of this year. Their expenses have also dropped to the lowest level over the past 18 months. Expenses by consumers account for two-thirds of the GNP of the United States. Their state of affairs directly affects growth in the U.S. economy. A number of economists are worried that the current U.S. economy is near recession and that the increase in taxes will push the economy toward the mire of recession. However, some economists believe that the budgetary deficit reduction by increasing taxes will be conducive to lowering interest rates, which will stimulate the U.S. economy. Nevertheless, if the favorable influence of tax increases cannot offset its "negative effect," the economic situation in the United States will further deteriorate.

### Inauguration of Chinese Daily Reported

OW0509055390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0858 GMT 1 Sep 90

[By reporter Qian Wenrong (6929 2429 2837)]

[Text] New York, 31 August (XINHUA)—The New York Chinese paper QIAOBAO [0294 1032 - OVERSEAS NEWS] published its inaugural issue as a daily here today. During the past eight months, when the paper was a weekly, it had received enthusiastic support from the overseas Chinese communities and readers, and developed smoothly. It received a constant flow of letters and telegrams from readers, requesting the weekly be transformed into a daily. After the joint efforts and preparation of all the staff members, the paper was able to publish its first issue as a daily today.

In his speech at the reception, Xiong Feiwen, the president of QIAOBAO, said: The aim of QIAOBAO, announced when it was established, is to serve the welfare of the Chinese communities, to show concern for the native land and people, and to have a broad view of the world. Even though it has been transformed into a daily, the paper will not change its principles, and will adhere to its aim and better serve the Chinese communities.

More than 500 people attended the reception today. The governor of New York State Mario Cuomo, and the mayor of New York City David Dinkins sent representatives to attend on their behalf, and their congratulatory messages were read at the reception.

Li Daoyu and Yu Mengjia, permanent and deputy representatives of Chinese mission to the United Nations respectively; Weng Fupei, the Chinese Consul-General in New York; and officials of the Chinese Embassy in the United States attended the reception.



## Soviet Union

### Discussions Continue Regarding Heixiazi Island

HK0609024490 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
6 Sep 90 p 2

["China and Soviet Union Still Discuss Issue of Heixiazi Island"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (WEN WEI PO)—The Soviet Union and East Europe Research Institute subordinate to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences recently clarified a report filed by the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN. The 18 August YOMIURI SHIMBUN carried a dispatch filed by its correspondent Akira Fujino from Beijing on 17 August, which said China and the Soviet Union had reached a basic agreement on the Soviet Union's returning Heixiazi Island to China. In this connection, the Soviet Union and East Europe Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences gave the following explanation: A YOMIURI SHIMBUN delegation visited this institute on 16 August. The delegation was entertained by Comrades Xu Kui and Xing Shugang of this institute. When talking about the Heixiazi Island issue, Xing Shugang (Xu Kui did not touch the issue) said: "China and the Soviet Union are still negotiating about the Heixiazi Island issue and are trying to work out a solution. The issue will possibly be resolved through compromise after a period of transition in the future. The Soviet side is not likely to turn over the island to China shortly." YOMIURI SHIMBUN correspondent Akira Fujino was not present at the meeting.

### Economic Zone To Handle Soviet Union Trade

HK0309013390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 3 Sep 90 p 12

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] A border city at Heilongjiang, northeastern China, could become the fifth special economic zone (SEZ) handling trade with the Soviet Union.

According to the Economic Reporter issued today, a comprehensive blueprint for turning Heihe City, which overlooks Blagoveshchensk across the Heilong River, into an SEZ has been submitted to the State Council for consideration.

It said that the central government had attached significance to the proposal and responded favourably, adding that the go-ahead was expected soon.

The city would become the first SEZ to be set up in northeastern China since the idea was introduced in the south 10 years ago.

The four existing SEZs—Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen—are either in the south or the coastal region.

The setting-up of the Heihe special economic zone was broached by the late Communist Party General Secretary, Mr. Hu Yaobang, during an inspection tour a few years ago.

A series of inspection tours and feasibility studies was then launched by officials and experts.

The city has been given a facelift in the past few years since the central Government allocated funds to develop its road system and infrastructure facilities.

As tensions between Beijing and Moscow have eased, one-day tours have been organised over the past year by both sides to boost mutual understanding of the two peoples.

Officials said the development of the Heihe region would be similar to that of Shenzhen after it became a SEZ.

Furthermore, the government also planned to set up a free trade zone on Dahehe Island in the middle of the Heilong River, the report said.

On Saturday [1 September], the Communist Party General Secretary, Mr. Jiang Zemin, officiated at the opening of the 460-kilometre railway linking Urumqi in northern Xinjiang with the Soviet Union.

The railway is expected to boost economic development of western China with the Soviet Union and other European countries and significantly cut the cost of transporting goods.

### Agriculture in Soviet Union Assessed

HK0609052390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
27 Aug 90 p 7

["Newsletter From the Soviet Union" by staff reporter Zhou Xiangguang (0719 6272 0342): "The Joy and Sorrow of the Agricultural Harvest in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] This year, agriculture in the Soviet Union appears to be in good shape. The output of grain, fruit, and vegetables will all surpass last year. According to estimates, grain output in the whole country could reach 300 million tons. This will be a bumper harvest, which has not been seen for many years.

Since 1972, the Soviet Union has had to import large quantities of grain each year, and last year, it spent \$6 billion on importing grain and feed. This year's bumper harvest brings the hope of changing the situation of relying on imported grain. Therefore, it is a great joy to the whole country.

However, the problem arises in getting the grain into the state's warehouse, and the vegetables and fruits onto the consumer market. Since mid-July, the central authority departments concerned and newspapers, have received urgent telegraphs from various localities, which claim that they lack the ability to harvest, that grain was immersed in rainwater, and that vegetables were rotting.

They demanded quick support from the quarters concerned. In some localities, there has been the phenomenon of digging up then abandoning of unharvested vegetables in order to not delay planting of other crops. However, the shelves in vegetable stores in the urban areas are still empty, while vegetable prices on the free market continue to soar. This caused indignation among many people.

Facing this situation, the Soviet Government convened an emergency meeting, and decided to transfer manpower and trucks from government departments and the Army to support the summer harvest, while also instructing local authorities to mobilize urban workers and college students to go to the rural areas to support agriculture. They later, some areas such as Yaroslavl declared "a state of emergency" for the whole region, and mobilized residents in the rush to harvest summer grain. This is an unprecedented event in the history of the Soviet Union. At the same time as the system of administrative order was being criticized vigorously, the adoption of such extraordinary measures clearly pointed to some difficulties which could not be overcome. According to the newspapers in the Soviet Union, among the most conspicuous difficulties are:

1) The phenomenon of a serious shortage of labor in the rural areas and of the rural population shifting to urban areas, is still developing. For a long period of time, whenever the agricultural season arrived, urban workers had to be mobilized to go to the rural areas to support agriculture. However, since this year, in the whole country, industrial enterprises have generally practiced the system of economic auditing, and collectives have practiced contracting or leasing systems, therefore, the sending of personnel to support agriculture will inevitably affect the interest of their own units. Therefore, enterprises are not willing to support agriculture gratis.

2) There are many problems relating to agricultural technology and equipment in the rural areas, as well as the supply of materials, and there has been a serious shortage of technicians specialized in agricultural machines. One-fifth of the harvesters in the whole country cannot move due to lack of personnel handling agricultural machines, and more than 5,000 trucks of the agricultural and industrial systems cannot move because of lack of tires and storage batteries. There is a serious shortage of fuel.

3) Railway transport and cargo handling capacity cannot meet the demand during the period of busy agricultural activities, and huge piles of grain cannot be transported to the warehouses; while fruits and vegetables cannot be promptly transported to towns and cities. More than 4,000 trucks in the whole country have become "grain warehouses with wheels" because goods cannot be unloaded from them. In addition, ethnic riots and the miners on strike have paralyzed many rail lines, disrupting the normal function of the railway system. When the railway system gets overloaded, various ports send urgent telegraphs: Grain purchased by the Soviet Union

from other countries last year has arrived at the ports, but due to the lack of means to unload goods, several tens of ships loaded with grain have been waiting outside the harbor for several weeks. The Soviet authorities have to pay these ships a great amount in compensation fees.

According to PRAVDA, at present, due to the lack of ability to harvest and transport, some 1 million tons of grain are lost everyday. Last year, some 30-40 million tons of grain were lost during the whole harvest season, and this equalled the imported quantity for the whole year. It is still difficult to predict whether losses can be reduced this year. The problems of various kinds revealed by the bumper harvest have provoked people's deep thinking, as well as raised new topics for the architects of the reform plan.

### **Soviets To Exhibit Export Goods in Beijing**

HK0109015490 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
1 Sep 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Huang Xiang]

[Text] Monday will be the Soviets' turn to show off their export items to the Chinese in Beijing.

"The Soviet Industry and Trade Exhibition is sort of a return display to the Chinese fair in Moscow last June," a Chinese trade official told CHINA DAILY.

The exhibition, which will last two weeks, will feature some 2,500 products from 45 of the nation's leading foreign trade firms.

According to the official, it is actually the second of its kind in Beijing, which hosted a similar one in 1986.

A Soviet trade official said the exhibition is meant to promote the sale of Soviet products in the Chinese market.

He said most of the exhibits are arranged in accordance with a bilateral trade agreement signed earlier this year.

They include products and technologies in machine-building, pharmaceuticals, energy, posts and telecommunications, transportation, and electronics.

According to a Chinese official, bilateral trade has been on the upswing since 1980.

China's total trade volume to the Soviet Union approached \$2 billion during the first seven months, which was approximately evenly divided between exports and imports.

## Northeast Asia

### Jiang Zemin on Force Option, Japanese Mediation

OW0209151990 Taipei CNA in English  
1338 GMT 2 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 (CNA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Chiang Tse-min [Jiang Zemin] Sunday told visiting former Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru that the Peking regime cannot rule out the option of taking over Taiwan by military force. According to Japanese news reports from Peking, Chiang told Kanemaru that while Red China hopes for peaceful negotiations with Taiwan, it reserves the option to take Taiwan by force. Chiang reportedly expressed the hope that Kanemaru would act as a "go-between."

Kanemaru is scheduled to meet "state president" Yang Shang-kun [Yang Shangkun] in Peiping [Beijing] on Sept. 3.

Kanemaru and ten other Japanese dietmen from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Takeshita faction went to Peking on Aug. 29 for an eight-day visit.

### Party Official Meets DPRK Press Delegation

OW0309094390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0828 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA)—Ding Guan-gen, an alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the NODONG SINMUN (LABOR NEWS) [WORKERS' NEWS] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During the meeting, Ding briefed the delegation, which is headed by the paper's deputy editor-in-chief Kang Tok So, on China's achievements in the current economic readjustment.

The Korean visitors are on a 10-day visit to China as guests of THE PEOPLE'S DAILY. They toured Guilin, Guangzhou, and Xiamen in south China earlier.

### Visits Newspaper

HK0309143990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
26 Aug 90 p 4

["RENMIN RIBAO Director Gao Di Fetes DPRK Press Delegation"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Aug (RENMIN RIBAO)—Tonight, RENMIN RIBAO Director Gao Di gave a banquet in honor of the Korean delegation from NODONG SINMUN headed by its deputy editor-in-chief, Kang Tok-so. Korean Ambassador to China, Chu Chang-chun, also attended the banquet.

The NODONG SINMUN delegation is visiting China at the invitation of RENMIN RIBAO and arrived in Beijing this morning. RENMIN RIBAO deputy editor-in-chief, Zhang Yunsheng, met the delegation at the airport.

### DPRK Provincial Delegation Ends Visit

SK0609082090 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] The delegation of the DPRK's North Pyongan Province, headed by Cho Yip-pyong, vice chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, left Dandong for home on the afternoon of 4 September. The delegation, at the invitation of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, had attended the ceremony marking the opening of the Shen-Da express highway and toured the cities of Shenyang, Dalian, and Liaoyang.

The Korean delegation arrived in Dalian on 30 August. During their stay in Shenyang, Yue Qifeng, acting governor of the province, received and feted Vice Chairman Cho Yip-pyong and his entourage at the friendship guesthouse of Shenyang City. Also attending the reception and banquet was Yu Man-pok, consul general of the DPRK Consulate General in Shenyang.

### New Mongolian President Views Chinese Ties

OW0409150690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1428 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 4 (XINHUA)—Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat said to XINHUA today that his country would expand overall relations with China in the political, economic, trade and cultural fields.

Ochirbat, 47, who was re-elected president by the Great People's Hural on Monday, said this just before he delivered his inaugural speech.

He pointed out that the expansion of Mongolian-Chinese relations will play a key role in Mongolia's development and serve its own interests.

In his inaugural speech, he said Mongolia should implement an independent foreign policy and join the non-aligned movement.

He then called on his countrymen to use their own hands to earn a happy life. He announced the days are gone forever when the Mongolians sat back waiting for alms.

He stressed that Mongolia would make selective use of "the international division of labor."

Mongolia should seize the opportune moment to carry out the transition to a market economy and settle the ownership and price issues, Ochirbat said.



He also stressed the need to support and develop private ownership and enhance its position in the national economy.

He proposed that a presidential council, a citizens council and an experts council be set up to assist the presidency in carrying out its work.

**Trade Union President Meets Mongolian Counterpart**  
*HK0409083090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1358 GMT 3 Sep 90*

["Ni Zhifu Meets With Mongolian Trade Union Delegation"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)—This afternoon, Ni Zhifu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and also president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here with a Mongolian trade union delegation headed by Sh. Batbayar, chairman of the Mongolian Federation of Trade Unions.

The Mongolian delegation arrived in Beijing on 3 September to start an official friendly visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. This is the first Mongolian trade union delegation headed by a Mongolian trade union federation chairman to visit China in the past more than 30 years.

During its visit, the delegation will exchange work experience with the Chinese trade unions, discuss cooperation between the trade unions in the two countries, and increase the two sides' mutual understanding and friendship.

The Mongolian guests will also visit the economic development zones, state-owned enterprises, joint ventures, and commercial districts in Tianjin and Shanghai.

Mongolian Ambassador to China Y. Ochir was also present at the meeting.

**Mongolian Consul General Visits Inner Mongolia**  
*SK3108124590 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO  
in Chinese 4 Aug 90 P 1*

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 August, Jundui Saara, consul general of the Mongolian General Consulate in Hohhot, paid an official visit to Batubagen, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Both sides held cordial and friendly talks.

Consul General Jundui Saara expressed thanks to the regional government and all departments concerned for their great support since the inauguration of the Mongolian General Consulate. He gave an account of the political, economic and social situation of the Mongolia People's Republic and expressed that the relationship between the Mongolia People's Republic and PRC and Inner Mongolia region will be further developed.

Chairman Batubagen first extended greetings to the opening of the Mongolian General Consulate and to the Consul General's assumption of office, and gave a brief account of the situation in the autonomous region. He said: Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, great changes have taken place in the region. All undertakings have been flourishing. At present, the region has seen a stable political situation and sustained economic development. The agricultural and animal husbandry situations are very good this year. The people of various nationalities understood through practice that only by adhering to the reform and open policies under the leadership of the Communist Party can they successfully carry out socialist construction.

Cedebu Baoyinbadalahu, Mongolian vice consul, also joined the visit.

Badalahu, secretary general of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, and Bai Yun, director of the regional Foreign Affairs Office, were also present on the occasion.

**Southeast Asia & Pacific**

**Political Settlement of Cambodian Problem Viewed**  
*OW0509135990 Beijing Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 0430 GMT 4 Sep 90*

[Roundup: "Time Is Ripe for Political Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"; from the "International News and Current Events" program]

[Text] The sixth round of talks of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council on the Cambodian problem concluded at the United Nations on 28 August. A joint statement issued at the end of the meeting noted that representatives of the five nations had reached final agreement. The agreement is composed of five parts: administrative arrangements during the transition to general elections in Cambodia, establishment of a transitional authority to oversee military arrangements, U.N.-observed elections, human rights protection, and international guarantees for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia. This is a package plan for settling the 12-year-old conflict in Cambodia. The basic principle of this package is to enable the Cambodian people to participate in free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations in a neutral political environment with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia. Therefore, the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council urged all parties to the Cambodian conflict to accept the framework in its entirety as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict.

After the package was announced, we were happy to see that Prince Sihanouk and the three Cambodian resistance factions indicated their welcome and support for the package adopted by the five nations. To ensure that the process of politically settling the Cambodian conflict will advance along the correct path, Indonesia and

France, in their capacity as co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, will sponsor a meeting in Jakarta attended by the four Cambodian factions to discuss the formation of the Supreme National Council [SNC] on the basis of the documents adopted by the five nations and to set the stage for resuming the Paris International Conference.

China and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have made great efforts to promote a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. During his tour of Indonesia, Singapore, and Thailand in August, Premier Li Peng had in-depth discussions on the Cambodian problem with leaders of the three nations. China and the three ASEAN nations believe that there should be a comprehensive, just, and reasonable political settlement to the Cambodian problem as early as possible in order to bring lasting peace in Cambodia. They have all indicated their support for the talks of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council on the Cambodian problem and the important documents they adopted. They all wish to see an SNC headed by Prince Sihanouk that comprises all Cambodian factions is formed at an early date and a fruitful meeting of the four Cambodian factions to be held in Jakarta under the aegis of the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference.

To sum up, the recent sixth round of talks of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council on the Cambodian problem, as well as the consensus and coordination between China and the ASEAN nations, have set the stage for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. The time is ripe. Whether or not the Cambodian problem can be solved at an early date depends on the attitude of Vietnam and the Hun Sen regime in Phnom Penh.

#### **Reportage on Visit by Australian Trade Minister**

##### **Attends Economic Commission**

*OW0309234390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1217 GMT 4 Sep 90*

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA)—The fourth session of China-Australia Joint Ministerial Economic Commission opened here this afternoon to discuss Sino-Australian cooperation in economy, trade and science and technology.

Chinese Chairman of the Commission and Trade and Foreign Economic Relations Minister Zheng Tuobin and Australian Chairman of the Commission and Minister for Trade Negotiations of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Neal Blewett, jointly presided over the session.

Blewett is the first ministerial official from Australia to visit China in more than one year. His delegation includes leading officials of Foreign Affairs and Trade Department, Industry, Technology and Commerce Department and Primary Industries and Energy Department.

The Australian delegation arrived in Beijing on September 1 at the invitation of China's Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations.

The session is scheduled to close tomorrow.

##### **Meets Bank Governor**

*OW0409004290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1331 GMT 3 Sep 90*

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councilor and Governor of the People's Bank of China Li Guixian met Australian Minister for Trade Negotiations of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Neal Blewett here this afternoon.

Li briefed the visitors on China's measures for controlling inflation and domestic financial and economic situation.

Blewett is heading an Australian delegation to the fourth session of China-Australia Joint Ministerial Economic Commission, which opened here this afternoon.

##### **Mining Venture Formed**

*HK0409012290 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
3 Sep 90 p 2*

[By staff reporter Xie Songxin]

[Text] China is seeking new partners in Australia to mine iron ore there to feed the fast growing iron and steel industry in China, a visiting Australian minister disclosed in Beijing last Saturday.

Neal Blewett, minister of Trade Negotiations, said the proposed cooperative venture would follow the successful experience of Channar Mine, a Sino-Australian joint venture which began in May in Philbara, Western Australia.

Chang Lunkai, spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, said the idea, which is awaiting final approval from the central government, means further co-operation between the two countries and the establishment of long-term iron ore supply for Chinese iron and steel plants.

Both sides declined to give further details.

China is short of iron ore resources, especially high-grade ones. The shortage will persist as the country plans to make about 90 million tons of steel a year by the turn of the century.

China produced 61.3 million tons of steel last year, ranking fourth in the world.

Australia is now China's largest overseas source of iron ore. China imported 11 million tons of ore in 1989 from the country, making China the second largest importer of Australian iron ore, only after Japan, according to Australian statistics.

In fact, iron ore, along with wool and wheat, is one of the major imports China takes from Australia.

Blewett predicted that China may double iron ore imports from Australia by the end of the century, with most of the increase amount being supplied by the Channar joint venture mine.

The mine has already supplied 3 million tons of ore to China this year. It will be capable of producing 10 million tons of ores in 1998, said Bai Baohua, president of China Metallurgical Import and Export Corporation (CMIEC).

Under the agreement, the Channar Mine will provide China with 200 million tons of iron ore over the 30-year co-operation term.

The mine is jointly financed by CMIEC and the Hamersly Iron Pty Ltd.

With a the total investment of 280 million Australian dollars (\$180 million in 1987) for the first phase construction, the joint venture is one of the largest projects China has invested in abroad.

"The establishment of the Channar Mine provides the Chinese iron and steel industry with a reliable source of ores and Australia with a vast market place," said Qi Yuan-jin, minister of the Metallurgical Industry, who visited Australia in May.

Blewett, who arrived in Beijing last Saturday to co-chair the fourth meeting of the Australia-China Joint Ministerial Economic Commission today and tomorrow, is so far the highest ranking Australian official visiting China since June 1989.

Australia-China Joint Ministerial Economic Commission was established by the Chinese and Australians in 1987 as an annual ministerial-level forum to coordinate their bilateral economic and commercial relationships.

The Australian minister will fly to Wuhan for the opening of a Sino-Australian iron and steel training centre and visit the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex in Shanghai.

China exported \$208 million worth of goods to Australia and imported \$688 million worth during the first seven months of this year, according to the latest Customs statistics.

#### **Sino-Australian Training Center Opens**

OW0509212290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1429 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Wuhan, September 5 (XINHUA)—The China-Australia Iron and Steel Industry Training Center, a joint project between the Chinese and Australian Governments, opened here today at the Wuhan Institute of Iron and Steel Engineering.

The center, staffed by 25 Chinese and Australian teachers, is designed to train 1,800 management personnel and engineers for China over a five-year period.

The Australian Government has given the center 8.5 million Australian dollars and the Chinese Government, 16 million yuan.

Australia is now China's largest supplier of iron ore. Last year it provided China with 11 million tons.

#### **Near East & South Asia**

##### **Iraq's Deputy Premier Leaves for PRC**

OW0609052590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0059 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Baghdad, September 5 (XINHUA)—Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan left for China this evening for talks on "the developments in the Gulf and the presence of foreign forces in Arab territory and waters."

Ramadan told the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, which reported the departure of his 30-odd-man delegation, that his tour to Beijing "came within the framework of exchanging visits between Chinese and Iraqi officials."

He said he was going to exchange views with Chinese officials on the Gulf crisis, triggered by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait early last month. He noted that "Iraq's stance toward what has been going on in the region is clear as expressed by President Saddam Husayn on August 12."

In a statement on August 12, Saddam linked any solution of the crisis with pullout of foreign forces from the Gulf, Israel from the occupied West bank and Gaza Strip, and Syria from Lebanon.

China is opposed to both Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and military intervention by big powers in the Gulf, and has called for a solution to the Gulf crisis within the Arab world.

Ramadan was seen off at the airport by Wen Zhaoxiang, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Baghdad.

##### **PRC Hints at Food, Medicine Deliveries to Iraq**

HK0609123590 Hong Kong Asia Television Broadcast  
Limited in English 1115 GMT 6 Sep 90

[From "The 7:15 News" program]

[Text] China is hinting tonight that it may provide food and medicine for Iraq. Iraq's deputy prime minister will meet with officials in Beijing later this evening. The surprise visit is the latest move in an diplomatic offensive by Baghdad, but earlier that offensive did not seem to be working when Iraq's foreign minister got a chilly reception in Moscow.



**Editorial Urges Mediation in Gulf Situation**

*HK0509112490 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
5 Sep 90 p 2*

[Editorial: "To Force Iraq To Withdraw Its Troops, All Parties Continue Mediation Efforts"]

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar went to Jordan and held three rounds of talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz. But since there were great differences between both sides, no positive results were achieved. The secretary general decided that he would not go to Baghdad to meet Saddam again.

The principle of Javier Perez de Cuellar is that Iraq should carry out the resolution of the UN Security Council and withdraw its troops from Kuwait so as to put an end to the explosive Gulf situation on this basis.

But Iraq continued to evade the questions of its invasion and annexation of Kuwait, trying to use the hostages as bargaining counters in exchange of the U.S. promise not to attack Iraq.

At the same time, Jordan, Palestine, and Libya, which are comparatively close to Iraq, also successively put forth some peace proposals. They proposed that the UN troops and the allied troops of the Arabian countries should respectively replace the Iraqi troops in Kuwait and the Western troops in the Persian Gulf while the U.S. troops should withdraw from the Gulf. Libya proposed that the oilfields along the Kuwait borders and the (Erbai) [er bai 1422 2157] and (Buren) [bu ren 1580 0088] Islands, which are still under dispute, should belong to Iraq.

UN secretary general emphasized that Iraq should withdraw all its troops from Kuwait, but holding that the Libyan proposal on replacing the Iraqi troops with the UN troops after the Iraqi withdrawal merits the consideration of various sides.

Although no positive results were achieved in the talks, the United Nations has sounded out about the ideas of Iraq as well as its plan for the solution to the current issue and the conditions for its troop withdrawal. Obviously, the current situation is unfavorable to Iraq. It has already lost \$2.1 billion and its grain and medical imports have been cut off. It seems that it is difficult for Iraq to keep up for a long time.

According to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the secretary general demanded to force Iraq to withdraw its troops. This is an uncompromising stand. But at the same time, the member states of the Security Council have different opinions on the question of whether to use force. China, the Soviet Union, and some Arab countries are trying to force Iraq to withdraw troops through political channels. If a large-scale war breaks out in the Persian Gulf, the oilfields there will inevitably be destroyed and large numbers of people will be killed (French defense minister pointed out that once

the war breaks out, at least 100,000 people will be killed). The world will inevitably suffer greater disasters.

By refusing the troop withdrawal, Iraq can only force the United Nations to adopt more resolute sanction measures and increase the pressure on itself. Iraq will then find it even harder to go on like this. In view of this trend of development, the newspapers of the United States, Great Britain, and other countries have, one after another, given out the idea of resorting to force against Iraq supporting the tactic of "achieving peace by means of war."

However, since the Gulf crisis began, Bush has been spending his holidays in his Maine resort. Of course, this shows that he is calm and cool-headed in dealing with the situation. But a more important reason is that the 150,000 U.S. ground forces and rear service troops have not yet been totally dispatched to the forefront in Saudi Arabia. Under such a situation, even if he rushes back to the White House, he, the supreme commander of the U.S. Army, still cannot give order to take action. When the U.S. troops invaded Panama to catch Noriega, the action was not done at the very beginning of the confrontation. It was taken all of a sudden when conditions were ripe after making repeated efforts to instigate a mutiny. Now Bush seems to have let out a trial balloon, trying to instigate a mutiny in Iraq so as to act from inside in coordination with forces attacking from outside and catch Saddam at one stroke. However, it still remains a question whether he can succeed.

The U.S. troops still have no certainty of success if they attack Iraq or Kuwait in order to fight a quick battle to force a quick decision. Once the oilfields in the Persian Gulf are destroyed, the United States, the Western countries, and the whole world will soon fall into a big economic crisis. Will Bush take this risk? Some years ago, Carter sent shock brigades to Iran to save the hostages. But they were badly battered, and Carter finally lost his presidential throne. Naturally, Bush should take this into consideration so that he may not fall into trouble.

By sending a large force to the Gulf area, the United States is aimed at intensifying the internal contradictions in Iraq. Perhaps, the wishful thinking of the United States is to wait until the grain supply in Iraq becomes serious and the will of the people has been shaken so that its special agents may rope in the military officials there to stage a mutiny and so that the U.S. airborne troops can launch a surprise attack on Baghdad and capture Saddam alive. The United States is attempting to use the least possible force to prop up a pro-U.S. regime. Then, having the energy resources in hand, things will become easier for it to dominate the world. This may be the best way out for it.

However, if it tries to launch a fierce attack, countless common people in Iraq may be killed. Even if the U.S. troops win the battle, there will be an angry anti-U.S. tide in that area, and the United States will be unable to

prop up a pro-U.S. regime. In the long run, the U.S. troops will fall into the mire. Although they have won the battle, they cannot control the Middle East. On the contrary, their national strength will be weakened. This is, naturally, the worst policy.

In the near future, the Persian Gulf will be in a stalemate of no war and no peace. But imbalance in the relative strength of both sides will appear later, and changes will then take place in the situation.

#### **Pakistani Premier, PRC Ambassador on Ties**

OW0309191090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1754 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Islamabad, September 3 (XINHUA)—Pakistan caretaker Prime Minister Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi said here today that Pakistani-Chinese relations are a model of friendship which has stood the test of time.

During a meeting with Chinese Ambassador Tian Ding here this afternoon he said that China has rendered valuable assistance to Pakistan in various fields for which his government and people are highly grateful.

Tian Ding conveyed greetings of Chinese Premier Li Peng to Jatoi, who also asked the Chinese ambassador to give his regards to the Chinese leader.

On the forthcoming visit by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan to China, Jatoi said that this is a manifestation of the friendship between the two countries that their leaders exchange visits very frequently.

Tian Ding said that the Chinese leaders and people are looking forward to this visit with great enthusiasm as the Pakistan president will attend the opening ceremony of the 11th Asian Games in Beijing on September 22.

Jatoi apprised the Chinese ambassador of the political situation in the country and said that the general elections would be held according to schedule on October 24.

Tian Ding said that as a friendly neighbor, China cherishes the unity, stability and prosperity of Pakistan.

#### **Pakistan To Cooperate in Opening Copper Mine**

OW0309105390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0953 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Islamabad, September 3 (XINHUA)—The Pakistani Government has approved to open the Saindak Copper Gold Mine at a total cost of about 300 million U.S. dollars in cooperation with China.

The local press quoted Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Abdul Malik as saying today that a formal agreement to this effect will be signed between Pakistan and China during President Ishaq Khan's forthcoming visit to China.

He said that the Saindak copper gold project had been under consideration with the government since 1974 but

the present government attached high priority to the development of backward areas of the country particularly in the province of Baluchistan where the copper gold mine lies. So it gave immediate approval to this project.

The minister said this project will be completed in about four years and it would yield an average annual production of blister copper at the rate of about 14,300 metric tonnes, 1.33 metric tonnes of gold and 2.5 metric tonnes of silver for an estimated period of 21 years.

He said that the project will provide a base for metal mining industry in the country and about 1,000 direct and 10,000 indirect job opportunities will be created under the umbrella of this project.

He said that the metallurgical corporation of China has already agreed to provide a credit of an amount equivalent to 84 million U.S. dollars for the supply of equipment and for the construction of the project. He said efforts will be made to maximize the utilization of local fabrication and services.

### **Sub-Saharan Africa**

#### **President Yang Meets With Cameroon Guests**

OW0409132790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1120 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met a Cameroon economic and social council delegation led by Chairman Ayang Luc at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Yang said that China has scored great achievements since it carried out economic reforms and opened itself to the outside world.

He noted that China's open policies are world-oriented ones and it opens not only to developed nations, but also to those underdeveloped ones.

He said China has carried out reforms and open policies for more than a decade. In general, the reforms and opening to the outside world are going on well.

But, he said, difficulties often occurred in the development. Through the efforts of the Chinese people, the society, economy and people's life in China are now stable.

"We are overcoming various difficulties," Yang said. "So long as we formulate our policies in accordance with the demands of the Chinese people and with China's actual conditions, our reforms and opening to the outside world will undoubtedly succeed," he added.

On international questions, President Yang Shangkun reiterated China's principle stand on the Gulf issue.

Qian Zhengyang, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), was present at the meeting.

After the meeting, Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, also met the Cameroon guests and gave a dinner for them.

#### **Cape Verde Delegation Departs for China Tour**

OW0109055390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0043 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Text] Dakar, August 31 (XINHUA)—Foreign Minister of Cape Verde Silivno da Luz left the nation's capital Praia for a working visit to China and the Soviet Union, according to a report from Praia today.

During his stay in the two countries, he will discuss bilateral cooperation with each of them, the report said.

Cape Verde has close ties with China and the Soviet Union thanks to the assistance the two countries offered to various sectors of its economy.

#### **Meets With Chinese Officials**

OW0409154790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1524 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)—Zhu Liang, a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and director of its Liaison Department, met here today with a delegation from the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde.

The delegation is headed by Silvino da Luz, a member of the Political Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and foreign minister of the country.

They briefed each other about the political and economic situation in their respective country and exchanged views on international issues of common concern.

Yang Fuchang, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Li Lanqing, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, were present at the meeting.

The African delegation arrived here this morning for a four-day visit in China upon the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party.

#### **Guinea Ambassador Visits Liaoning Province**

SK0109040590 Shenyang DONGBEI JINGJI BAO  
in Chinese 29 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] On the evening of 27 July, Zhu Jiazhen, vice governor of the province, received in the city of Shenyang Camara Abou, ambassador of the Republic of Guinea to the PRC.

During the reception, the host and guests held an enthusiastic and friendly talk, exchanged their opinions on

specific cooperative projects, and discussed the steps of realizing the cooperative projects.

After the reception, Vice Governor Zhu Jiazhen hosted a banquet in honor of the ambassador and his entourage.

Ambassador Camara arrived in Shenyang City on the evening of 25 July to pay a friendly visit to the province at the invitation of the Liaoning Provincial Foreign Affairs Office. During their visit, the Guinea guests toured the cities of Shenyang, Anshan, and Fushun.

Ambassador Camara returned to Beijing Municipality from the city of Shenyang on the morning of 28 July.

#### **Chen Muhua Meets Mauritian Minister**

OW0109114890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1103 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—Vice-Chairwoman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chen Muhua met a Mauritian culture delegation led by Education, Art and Culture Minister Armoogum Parsooraman here this afternoon.

Chen had a friendly conversation with her guests on cultural exchanges between the two countries.

Before the meeting, Chinese Deputy Culture Minister Liu Deyou and Minister Parsooraman signed an executive program on the cultural agreement between the two governments for the years of 1991 and 1992.

#### **Song Ping Meets South Africa's Colin Eglin**

OW0609114190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1104 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party leader Song Ping met with South African political figure Colin Eglin here this afternoon and praised him for his courage in opposing the racist system in South Africa.

Song, a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, expressed the hope that the people of various races in South Africa will continue their struggle against the racist system.

Eglin said that he was sure that the day will come when that system is removed from South Africa.

Song briefed Eglin on the situation in China. Eglin said that he was impressed by the progress China has made in economic development.

The host and guest also exchanged views on a number of international issues.

Eglin arrived in Beijing Tuesday as guest of the China Association for International Understanding.



### **Song Ping Meets Ugandan Resistance Delegation**

*OW3108121490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1159 GMT 31 Aug 90*

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)—Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with a delegation from the National Resistance Movement (NRM) of Uganda here this evening.

The delegation is headed by Jotham Tumwesigye, member of the NRM National Executive Committee and director of the Legal Affairs Department of the NRM Secretariat.

This is the first delegation NRM ever sent to China after it established ties with the Chinese Communist Party last year. The Ugandan guests, who arrived in China on August 20, have been here to study the political and economic situation in China and exchange views with Chinese officials on issues of common concern.

In a conversation with the guests, Song Ping said that Sino-Ugandan relations have developed smoothly since President Museveni visited China last year. He spoke highly of the achievements Uganda has scored in promoting people's democracy, strengthening the national unity and improving relations with its neighboring countries.

Tumwesigye said that he and his colleagues have witnessed the great achievements the Chinese people made in building their own country in recent years.

The host and guest expressed the desire to enhance the friendly relations between the two parties and two countries.

After the meeting, Song Ping hosted a dinner in honor of the delegation, which will leave China tomorrow.

### **West Europe**

#### **Further on Qian Qichen's Visit to Turkey**

##### **Relations Discussed**

*OW0509142890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1211 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[By Zheng Jinfa]

[Text] Ankara, September 5 (XINHUA)—Turkish Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut today held talks with visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on ways to strengthen relations between Turkey and China. The Turkish prime minister said Qian's trip and mutual visits by high-ranking leaders of the two countries in the future "will promote the existing friendly relations between Ankara and Beijing to the ideal level."

"The strengthening of our cooperation in economic and cultural fields is undoubtedly beneficial to the two countries," he added.

He noted that the trade volume between China and Turkey has yet to be "ideal" and the two countries should further develop their trade relations.

"China is a powerful country in Asia. It is a stable country and the country to make the region stable," said Akbulut.

On his part, Qian expressed his country's willingness to strengthen the relations of cooperation with Turkey.

The Turkish prime minister also asked Qian to convey his greetings and regards to Chinese Premier Li Peng.

Turkish President Turgut Ozal will receive the Chinese foreign minister later today.

Qian arrived here on Monday for a four-day official visit to Turkey.

#### **Meets With President**

*OW0609003690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2353 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[By Zheng Jinfa]

[Text] Ankara, September 5 (XINHUA)—Turkish President Turgut Ozal today praised China's great achievements in implementing its policy of reform and opening to the world.

During a meeting with the visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Ozal said the changes that he saw in China in 1985 "have left a deep impression" on him.

Qian conveyed regards to Ozal from Chinese President Yang Shangkun and handed a message from the Chinese leader inviting him to visit China.

Ozal accepted the invitation with pleasure and expressed readiness to make the trip at a convenient time as soon as possible.

"Since my visit to China in 1985, relations between our two countries, including economic and trade relations, have witnessed a great development," the Turkish president said. He expressed his conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Turkey would develop further.

On the Gulf crisis, Ozal said Iraq should withdraw from Kuwait, the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Kuwait should be restored, and the legitimate status of the Amir should be restored.

The Chinese foreign minister said that during talks with his Turkish counterpart they shared similar positions and views on the Gulf crisis.

Chinese Ambassador to Ankara Liu Hua was present at the meeting.

Qian told a press conference after the meeting that his visit to Turkey has been "a great success."

In response to a question on Cyprus, he said that the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities should resolve the Cyprus issue through friendly consultations on an equal footing and on the basis of relevant UN resolutions.

On a question of Taiwan, the Chinese foreign minister said, "we do not raise an objection to any country, that has diplomatic relations with China, maintaining non-governmental economic and trade relations with Taiwan. But, what we oppose is that these countries develop official relations with Taiwan."

The Chinese foreign minister has left for Istanbul for sightseeing and is to leave Friday for Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, and Venezuela for friendly official visits.

### Gulf Situation Viewed

OW0609103390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0715 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Ankara, 4 Sep (XINHUA)—Kaya Erdem, speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, received Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen here today.

Foreign Minister Qian relayed Chairman Wan Li's regards to Speaker Erdem. Speaker Erdem hoped that Chairman Wan Li would visit Turkey at an earlier date.

Erdem said: "I visited China in 1985 as the vice premier of Turkey. I still can remember very well the hospitality accorded me by my hosts."

Speaking of Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait, Erdem said that a country is not allowed to invade and occupy other countries by force because it is an act undermining peace. He also said that if such act was tolerated, there would be no peace.

Foreign Minister Qian arrived in Ankara on 3 September for a four-day official good-will visit to Turkey.

### NPC Officials Talk with Italian Parliamentarian

OW0609062990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0559 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)—Zeng Tao, member of China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, held talks here this morning with Vincenzo Scotti, chairman of the Christian Democratic group in Italy's Chamber of Deputies.

### Cooperation With EC Sought

OW0509181290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1222 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)—China is willing to restore and develop friendly co-operation with European Community (EC) countries, China's parliamentary leader Wan Li said today.

Wan, chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, made the remark in a meeting here this afternoon with a group of Italian visitors led by Vincenzo Scotti, chairman of the Christian Democrats in Italy's Chamber of Deputies.

China is willing to develop friendly, co-operative relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, Wan said.

It remains a set part of China's foreign policy to develop such ties with EC countries, including Italy, he added. And "China hopes for the resumption and development of its friendly co-operation with those countries."

During the meeting Wan extended a welcome to Scotti's group, saying he expected them to get to know more about China through the visit. "This will not only help strengthen the contacts between the two parliaments, but will contribute to the restoration and development of the two countries' relations."

China and Italy enjoy broad prospects for co-operation in the economic, cultural and sports fields, he said.

China needs a peaceful international environment as well as domestic political stability and unity for its modernization drive, Wan said. "We handle domestic and international issues from such a perspective," he added.

Scotti said the Christian Democratic Party is willing to develop friendly co-operation with China in economic and political fields. Meanwhile, it attaches weight to China's important role in international affairs. He said he hoped the two sides would have regular exchanges of views on major international issues.

In addition, he expressed his willingness to work for the restoration and development of Sino-Italian relations.

### Merger of European Industries Discussed

OW0309004990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0037 GMT 3 Sep 90

["Roundup: European Mergers Surging (By Yang Yuanhua)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Brussels, September 2 (XINHUA)—Prospect of the European single market has led to fierce competition and a rush of mergers among Europe's big industrial companies.

European companies reached a record level of 394 mergers in the second quarter of 1990 with a turnover of 17.8 billion European currency units [ECU] (23 billion U.S. dollars), according to the Belgian daily "L'ECHO DE LA BOURSE".

The paper quoted "TRANSLINK'S EUROPEAN DEAL REVIEW" as saying that the last record level of 377 mergers was set in the third quarter of 1989.

The largest number of operations occurred in Britain, Switzerland and Federal Germany with a combined turnover of more than 10.8 ECU's (13.5 billion dollars), owing to their economic importance.

As regard to the nationality of the firms concerned, while the number of purely national operations continued to predominate, there was a significant shift towards operations between firms from different countries. Statistics showed Swedish firms were the largest purchasers in transactions during the second quarter of this year with 51 mergers and a turnover of 5.6 billion ECU's (7 billion dollars), followed by U.S. firms with 37 mergers and 4.5 billion ECU's (5.6 billion dollars). The third went to French firms with a turnover of 2.4 billion ECU's (3 billion dollars).

Most operations occurred in the food and drink industry with a turnover of 3.91 billion ECU's (4.88 billion dollars), followed by the paper industry with 3.26 billion ECU's (4.5 billion dollars).

In the second half of 1990, the turnover amounted to more than 30.4 billion ECU's (38 billion dollars), an increase of nearly 50 percent compared with 15.36 billion ECU's (19 billion dollars) of the same period of last year.

It is not easy to identify the different motivations for mergers. However, there is general view that main motivations are to strengthen their market position, expand their commercial activities, adjust and rationalize their structures, and promote research, production and marketing.

The European Commission fears that the big merger boom is subsiding and may lead to a damage in competition. EC officials stressed the need to establish merger regulation and prevent any anticompetitive mergers.

Observers here hold that with the accelerated concentration of capital the biggest enterprises will monopolize the market and prices, leading to a damage in productivity.

### East Europe

#### Sino-Bulgarian Joint Scientific Meeting Held

OW0309073990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0704 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) - China and Bulgaria will cooperate in research and technology concerning chemical and light industries, machinery design and production, metallurgy and health and medicine, according to an official from the Chinese State Science and Technology Commission today.

Representatives of the two countries agreed to the cooperation September 2 at the conclusion of the fifth meeting of the Sino-Bulgarian Scientific and Technological Cooperation Sub-committee, which met from August 25 to September 2.

The Chinese delegation was headed by Zhou Ping, vice minister of the State Science and Technology Commission. His Bulgarian counterpart was L. Dachev, vice minister of industry and technology.

#### Romanian Premier Meets With Visiting General

OW0509091590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0627 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, September 4 (XINHUA)—Romanian Premier Petre Roman today expressed the hope to develop friendly relations with China in all fields.

Premier Roman made the remark in his meeting with the visiting military group from China led by Lt. General Zhu Dunfa, commander of the Guangzhou Military Region in south China.

Roman said his country hopes to further expand economic, cultural and other ties with China and increase contacts with Chinese leaders at all levels.

Romanian Defense Minister Senior General Victor Stanculescu also attended the meeting.

### Latin America & Caribbean

#### Chinese Women's Delegation Visits Colombia

OW0609082090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0717 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Bogota, September 5 (XINHUA)—Chinese women's delegation headed by All-China's Women Federation Secretariat Wang Shuxian arrived here today for a five-day visit at the invitation of Colombia's National Women's Council as part of their Latin American tour.

#### Yang Shangkun Meets Former Ecuadoran President

OW0409101790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0940 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met with former Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea here this afternoon.

Yang extended welcome to Hurtado on his second visit to China and briefed him on the country's modernization drive.

Hurtado, speaking of his impressions from the current visit, said China has made "highly noticeable achievements" in economic construction and other fields since he visited the country in 1984. He wished China greater progress.

Yang expressed delight with the "new development in Sino- Ecuadoran relations." He spoke highly of Hurtado's contributions to such friendly ties.



**Zheng Tuobin Holds Talks With Guyanan Minister**

OW0309074690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0732 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA)—Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, held talks with Guyanan Senior Minister of Agriculture Patrick Mckenzie here today.

Mckenzie and his party, who arrived yesterday, are here to attend the fourth session of Sino-Guyanan Joint Commission on Economic, Technical and Trade Cooperation.

During the talks, Zheng and Mckenzie exchanged views on further development of the Sino-Guyanan economic and technical cooperation and trade.

**NPC Delegation Meets Peruvian Legislators**

OW0509153190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1110 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Lima, September 4 (XINHUA)—Peruvian Senate President Maximo San Roman Caceres and the head of

the Chamber of Deputies Victor Paredes Guerra met here today separately with a delegation of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee from China's National People's Congress (NPC).

The delegation headed by committee President Liang Lingguang arrived here last Sunday from Caracas for a five day visit.

Both countries expressed their wish to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and parliaments.

San Roman, who is also Peru's vice-president, praised Chinese residents in Peru for their hard work and contribution to the development of agriculture, mining and trade in the country.

Paredes Guerra and Liang expressed their shared hope for continued bilateral cooperation in economy, trade, culture and science and technology.

## Political & Social

### Zhao Ziyang Seen in Public After 15 Months

HK0609132790 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited  
in English 1230 GMT 6 Sep 90

[From the "Main News" program]

[Text] The former Chinese Communist Party chief Zhao Ziyang who was sacked after the Tiananmen Square massacre last June is reported to have made his first public appearance in 15 months. He turned up at a golf course north of Beijing in a move which diplomats have interpreted as a sign of goodwill by the conservative leadership.

[Chris Robert reports with apparent file footage of Zhao teeing off and later talking with a male caucasian; he is accompanied by a number of associates and an apparent female interpreter closely at his side; file footage of Zhao with a loudhailer at Tiananmen Square talking to students is also shown] [Begin recording] Mr. Zhao who has been under house arrest for more than a year appeared at the course with his wife and some 20 security men. He was last seen in public on May the 19th last year making a tearful appeal to students to return to their campuses. Two weeks after that failed bid, troops moved into the city to crush the pro-democracy movement. The official line since then is that the former party leader committed errors and is under investigation. Foreign diplomats say Mr. Zhao's appearance suggests he is no longer stuck in the political wilderness. Opinion is divided though as to whether he will now be rehabilitated into the body of the party. Hardliners have repeatedly called for Zhao to be put on trial. That move now seems unlikely to avoid further rifts between liberals and conservatives. [end recording]

### Zhao's Hair Said More 'Grey'

OW0509152190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1456 GMT  
5 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 5 KYODO—The former general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Zhao Ziyang, played golf with his wife at a golf course in Beijing for about two hours Wednesday, Western diplomats said.

It was Zhao's first appearance in public since he was sacked last year after the military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in June last year.

The diplomats who saw Zhao said that he and his wife played golf guarded by a group of some 10 security personnel.

Zhao's hair has thinned and turned gray, the diplomats said.

Zhao, 71, who took the lead in promoting China's economic reforms during the 1980s, was stripped of all official posts in late June 1989 at a Communist Party Plenum.

He was accused of dividing the Communist Party over the handling of the pro-democracy movement, which the party later described as a "counter-revolutionary rebellion."

Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng have recently denied speculation that Zhao was under de facto house arrest.

### Beijing Mayor Warns Against Trouble During Games

HK0609112190 Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT  
6 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, Sept 6 (AFP)—Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong has issued a strong warning to "hostile elements" against any attempt to create disturbances during the Asian Games scheduled to be held here from September 22 to October 7.

The political situation in the capital is "stable," Mr. Chen said, except for "a tiny minority of hostile elements who refuse to accept defeat and are waiting for a chance to perturb the games," according to a report Thursday in the BEIJING DAILY.

The authorities have made "intensive security preparations" for the event, he said, adding that the people of China as a whole would "repudiate any person who dares perturb the games." Mr. Chen was addressing a "mobilisation meeting" attended by Communist Party Politburo member Li Tieying and about 700 cadres, the newspaper reported.

The Chinese authorities have appeared increasingly nervous about the possibility of trouble as the opening of the games approaches. Security in Beijing has been high under an ever-harsher law-and-order campaign, with large numbers of police controls on city streets and a veritable manhunt for illegal residents. Some 30,000 security men have been deployed for the games—five times as many as the athletes from 38 countries who are scheduled to participate.

### Liberals Denied CPC Membership

HK0609012790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 6 Sep 90 p 11

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party has completed its re-registration of party members with several prominent liberal cadres and intellectuals denied permission to renew their membership.

Chinese sources said the re-registration began early this year as a means for the authorities to weed out members

who are suspected of having been involved in the pro-democracy movement or otherwise being sympathetic to "bourgeois-liberal" tendencies.

Among well-known figures not allowed to re-register are the former chief of the United Front Department (UFD) of the Central Committee, Mr Yan Mingfu, and the former party secretary of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU), Mr Zhu Houze.

Both Mr Yan and Mr Zhu were sympathetic to the student movement. Mr Yan reportedly acted as an "intermediary" between ousted party chief, Mr Zhao Ziyang, and radical intellectuals, and the ACFTU donated more than 100,000 yuan to the protest organisers.

Mr Yan has already been sacked from his other posts of member of the Central Committee Secretariat and vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Chinese sources say the conservative faction of the party is determined to remove Mr Yan from the UFD, to which he has not reported to work since last autumn.

However, the sources add that Mr Yan is hanging on because of support from the President, Mr Yang Shangkun, for whom he once worked as secretary and from liberal leaders of the party including politburo member, Mr Li Ruihuan.

The leadership has also postponed the naming of a new UFD chief because of a lack of suitable candidates.

Alternate Politburo member Mr Ding Guan'gen has been mentioned as a successor to Mr Yan but it is understood that Mr Ding, also head of the State Council's Taiwan Affairs Office, wants to concentrate on his Taiwan portfolio.

On a recent occasion, Mr Ding still referred to Mr Yan as the UFD chief, and he insisted that the disgraced cadre be consulted on United Front work and be given access to high-level party and government documents.

Chinese sources said Mr Zhu Houze, a protege of the late party chief, Mr Hu Yaobang, would have been allowed to keep his membership if he had agreed to make a confession of having succumbed to bourgeois liberal influence.

Earlier this year, Mr Zhu, who has effectively retired, also turned down the offer of a senior post at the Research Centre for Economic, Technological and Social Development.

In Shanghai, several prominent intellectuals have been denied permission to re-register as party members.

They include internationally known playwright Bai Hua, radical script-writer Zong Fuxian, "proletariat novelist" Zhao Changtian, and novelist and reporter Jiang Liping.

Bai, who was criticised by senior leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, for having written an "unpatriotic" play

"Bitter Love" in 1982, did not play any role in last year's democracy movement in Shanghai.

However, he has been criticised by leftists in Shanghai for advocating "all-out Westernisation".

Recently, he was invited by a cultural unit in the special economic zone [SEZ] of Zhuhai to go there and write a script.

However, Shanghai authorities at first refused to grant him a permit to visit the SEZ, which is just across the border from Macao.

It was only after Bai staged a noisy protest at the municipal Propaganda Department that the playwright, still a senior cadre at the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Writers' Association, was given permission to go south.

#### TV Film Reminds Viewers of National Humiliation

HK3008054790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1359 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Report by Qu Zhihong (2575 1807 4767): "Television Film 'Do Not Forget 29 August' Is Praised by All Circles"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA)—This day, 148 years ago, the Manqing government, threatened by British imperialism, signed the first unequal treaty—the Nanjing convention—in Chinese history. Since then, China has been bullied by foreign countries for more than 100 years. The TV film "Do Not Forget 29 August" accurately, fully, and vividly presents to the audience the epic struggle against imperialism by the Chinese people over 100 years.

It is reported that the film was well received in enterprises, institutions, and schools. Cadres, workers, staff members, and young students all said that the film was instructive.

At the forum on "education on modern Chinese history by audio and video means" held today, Hu Sheng, a famous expert in modern Chinese history, said: The film is excellent in that it moves the audience. National development would be out of the question without sovereignty.

Guo Honglin, a student of economics of People's University of China said: Nowadays, some young students lack a deep understanding of history and reality, and some even have confused ideas. Young students will not turn their ardent patriotism into actual action in the interest of their country in the absence of correct guidance. He believed: To enable the masses to have a good understanding of modern Chinese history is an indispensable step in conducting education in patriotism. Only when young people always bear in mind national humiliation, can their national self-esteem and sense of national pride be kindled.

As an adviser to the film, Xu Weicheng, deputy head (executive) of the CPC Propaganda Department, said at the forum: At present, most people have some knowledge of Chinese history but do not have a thorough understanding of it. In giving history lessons, we have to solve the practical problems the masses have in mind. Only when we take into account the masses' requirements are the books we publish worth reading, the films we produce worth watching, and will they have strong appeal. He believed that the TV film "Do Not Forget 29 August" has done a useful job in this respect.

The film was produced by a joint editorial board for education on the situation by audio and video means, comprised of personnel from the information and education bureaus under the CPC Propaganda Department; the propaganda departments of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth League of China, and the All-China Women's Federation; the Institute of Modern History of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and the party committee of the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry. The film is the first part of a TV series entitled "I Love China." It is reported that the series will consist of 10 to 12 parts and that they will be successively shown beginning in January next year.

#### More on NPC Standing Committee Meeting

##### Chen Xitong on Asian Games

OW0509182190 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0930 GMT 4 Sep 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] The 15th Session of the 7th NPC Standing Committee held a plenary session at the Great Hall of the People this morning. Chairman Wan Li was present at the session, which was presided over by Vice Chairman Rong Yiren.

Entrusted by the State Council, State Councillor Chen Xitong, chairman of the 11th Asian Games Organization Committee, made a report on preparations for the Asian Games. Chen Xitong said: All facilities serving the Asian Games have been completed. Arenas where good Asian athletes will give full play to their skills have been erected and tested in simulated exercises and have reached the standard level.

Chen Xitong said: As of now, the 80 stadiums and playgrounds for contests and training are ready. The posts and telecommunications center, information center, video tape recording center, and other projects also have been completed. The central television transmission tower, which takes up more than 200,000 square meters in floor space, is basically in order and can be put to use. In addition, by using bank loans and funds raised by enterprises themselves, we have built in Beijing an Asian Games village complete with all facilities and an international convention center, which takes up 550,000 square meters in floor space. After the Asian Games

ends, the place will become a site where large international conventions can be held. This will fill the gaps for this in Beijing.

Chen Xitong said: These facilities were all designed by China's experts. The majority of technical difficulties were solved by our scientists and technicians after they worked arduously to tackle key problems. This not only marks the fact that certain aspects of China's scientific research, design, and production have reached the advanced international level, but also shows that our intellectuals selflessly have devoted themselves to patriotism for the sake of socialism and to perfect their skills in bravely scaling the heights.

Chen Xitong said: The forthcoming 11th Asian Games are unprecedented in scale. The number of countries and regions which have entered their names for the games; the number of events; and the number of athletes, referees, and officials are all greater than in any of the previous Asian Games. All 38 member organizations of the Asian Olympic Council have entered their names. In all, there are 29 competitive events and exhibitions. The total number of athletic delegations from all countries and regions exceeds 6,400 people. There are over 600 international referees, umpires, and technicians. There are a total of about 900 members of the International Olympic Committee, officials of the Asian Olympic Council, and distinguished guests of all athletic organizations in Asia and Olympic committees. In addition, about 5,000 Chinese and foreign reporters, including more than 3,000 reporters from outside the Chinese mainland, will cover the games.

Chen Xitong said: Making the upcoming Asian Games a success is the unanimous requirement of all member organizations of the Asian Olympic Council and the common wish of the Asian people. The latest development of events in the Gulf region has brought some new issues to the Asian Games. We believe that by following the rules of the Asian Olympic Council and the goal of the 11th Asian Games—namely, unity, friendship, and progress—departments concerned and Olympic committees in all countries and regions in Asia will make a common effort to avoid bringing political disputes and clashes to the games so that the 11th Asian Games can make positive contributions to the Asian people's great unity.

Chen Xitong said: The people across the entire country are masters of the 11th Asian Games. All provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have launched activities to usher in the Asian Games. They have adopted various measures to actively support and participate in preparations for the Asian Games. They also have prepared well to receive tourists.

Touching on the issue of funds for the Asian Games, Chen Xitong said: Following the principle of being economical, the organization committee has spent less money, done more work, stressed practical results, carefully calculated and budgeted, and strictly controlled



expenditures. To curb unhealthy trends, plug loopholes, and prevent possible trouble, the organization committee has established auditing and supervising departments to carry out strict supervision and examination to guarantee rational and effective use of funds and materials.

At this plenary session, written reports on Vice Chairman Peng Chong's visit to the Soviet Union and Vice Chairman Chen Muhua's visit to Mauritius, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique were printed and distributed. Vice chairmen who were also present at the plenary session were Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aze, Yan Jici, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, and Wang Hanbin. Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Liu Fuzhi, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, were present as nonvoting delegates.

#### Economic Measures Discussed

OW0509143290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1201 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)—The State Council has made an objective evaluation of China's current economic situation, and the measures the central government has decided to adopt are feasible, senior Chinese legislators agreed here today.

Discussing a report on the implementation of China's 1990 Plan for the National Economy and Social Development by State Councillor Zou Jiahua, members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) agreed with his evaluation that China has passed the worst period for its economy and an upturn is apparent.

The efforts to rectify the economic order and improve the economic environment over the past year are paying off, member Gao Dengbang said.

But he warned that difficulties facing the national economy should by no means be ignored.

The rate of increase of retail prices will be controlled at about seven percent, which is much lower than last year's forecast—according to Zou's report.

The estimate on the price rise rate may be practical, Vice-Chairman of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee Ye Ling said, but this target can only be achieved with financial allowances and administrative measures. This does not mean that China's retail prices are stable, he went on.

Meanwhile, many members put forward suggestions on the pricing reform, and readjustment of agricultural and industrial products.

They stressed that efforts should be made to improve product quality and raise economic efficiency so that China can realize a stable economic recovery.

#### Work Reports, Asiad Discussed

OW0609102590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1251 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)—The 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the 7th National People's Congress [NPC] continued its panel discussions yesterday and today. The members examined and discussed the three report made to the NPC Standing Committee by state councillors Zou Jiahua, Song Jian, and Chen Xitong respectively.

While examining and discussing Zou Jiahua's report on the implementation of the 1990 National Economic and Social Development Plan, the members unanimously endorsed the estimates in the report about the development of the national economy. They said that the report not only states the achievements but also points out the problems and difficulties to be faced and is, therefore, objective and realistic.

In the opinion of some members, the economy of our country has just passed through its most difficult period and is developing in a desirable direction. Through more than a year's effort to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and further the reform, the economy has made remarkable progress, the trend of growing total social demand has been put under control, and agriculture has received great attention. Production is in a fairly good situation with a steady rise in the output of energy as well as raw and semifinished materials. Market supply of essential products has increased, commodity prices have been basically stable, and residents' savings have climbed to a great extent. In foreign trade, exports have risen steadily, and there has been an increase in the nation's foreign exchange reserves.

Some members pointed out the necessity to treasure the initial achievements in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and advancing the reform. They said that it is necessary to gain experience and draw lessons from the past in order to prevent the reappearance of an overheated economy, which would hurt the hard-won achievements. Great attention should be paid to the relatively serious difficulties and problems still existing in our economic work, including the unbalanced development of the national economy, the rather low economic efficiency which has persisted for a long time, serious waste, the irrational economic structure, and the weakening of the nation's capability in macroeconomic regulation and control. All these problems, the members said, should be resolved through further efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform.

Some members held that economic measures should be taken to boost capability in macroeconomic regulation and control, and that ceaseless efforts should be made to maintain a balance between total supply and demand. They said it is necessary to make total social demand commensurate to the level of development of social

productive forces. Other members suggested that positive efforts be devoted to economic restructuring in a planned way, including adjustment of the industrial structure, product makeup, and enterprise organization, by taking the favorable opportunity at present when the contradiction between supply and demand is easing. This, they said, is also the basic way to solve current problems.

The members expressed the hope that all economic units and enterprises would see not only the achievements but also the problems. They should boost morale and work hard in a down-to-earth way to fulfill the 1990 plan by taking advantage of all favorable conditions and overcoming every unfavorable one so that they would not fall short of the earnest expectations of the people of the entire country.

In examining Song Jian's work report on science and technology, the members held that our country has achieved great results in developing the work of science and technology over the past five years by carrying out a three-layer program and persisting in the principle of full-scale reform and opening to the outside world. Science and technology has gradually become a main force that we can rely on to achieve the goal of doubling again the gross national product by the end of this century. The report is inspiring, they concluded.

The members pointed out: There are some 10 million people in our country working in the field of science and technology. They are new pioneers who develop productive forces through science and technology and represent a great advantage of our country. They have won glory for China in science and technology. The key to developing science and technology is to perfect our policy in regard to scientists and technicians, maintain the stability and continuity of this policy, and fully protect and further arouse the initiative of the broad masses of scientists and technicians.

Some members said: So far, the problem of S & T development being out of sync with the needs of the economy has not been resolved satisfactorily. Some high, sophisticated, and advanced technologies have long remained in laboratories and cannot be quickly translated into productive forces to serve the economy. This state of affairs must be corrected. Because of this, closely integrating advanced science and technology with economic construction in an effort to achieve swift economic development is a major task in reforming the science and technology system at present.

While affirming achievements in science and technology, members expressed their opinions and offered suggestions on various issues such as accelerating legislation on science and technology, boosting input to this work, furthering the reform of the work system, developing high technology, and solving the problem of the brain drain of scientists and technicians.

When examining and discussing Chen Xitong's report on preparations for the Asian Games, the members said that

all tasks in preparation for the Asian Games were done well under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and with the support of people throughout the country. They expressed the unanimous hope that the Asian Games would become a grand meeting marked by unity, friendship, and progress, and that athletes from Asian countries would display their skills and score well at this meeting.

Some members said: Preparation for the Asian Games is at a time when the national economy of our country is in difficulty. Out of their strong sense of patriotism and national pride, people of all nationalities in the country as well as our compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan and overseas Chinese have donated money and other things to support the preparations for the Asian Games. This fully indicates that Chinese share the same mind and have full confidence in the fact that our motherland will become strong and our nation will achieve new prosperity. Such confidence and cohesion have laid a foundation upon which tide over the economic difficulty and further develop reform and opening to the outside world.

Meanwhile, the members expressed the hope that every effort would be made to make the Asian Games a vigorous, ceremonious, civilized, and realistically-oriented meeting by proceeding from China's national conditions and in the spirit of diligence and frugality. They hoped that people throughout the country would take a new attitude and show the traditional Chinese virtues of civility, courtesy, and warmheartedness to guests from various countries. They also hoped that people in all professions and occupations would further augment their quality and level of their services and improve their attitude toward serving others so as to achieve even better results in undertaking the "software" projects for the Asian Games.

#### Science To Serve Economics Urged

OW0509142090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1207 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)—Promoting China's economic development through science and technology should be the major goal of the country's scientific and technological reforms.

Chinese legislators attending the 15th meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) voiced this opinion here today when they discussed a report on science and technology presented by Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission.

Many of them hold that China has made great achievements in the past five years in its reform of the structure of science and technology, in efforts to make science and technology serve economic development and in high-tech research.



However, they also pointed out that a number of problems still exist, including a tendency to divorce science and technology from the economy and divert funds earmarked for technological renovations to other purposes.

Member Hu Keshi remarked that, so far, China has formulated more than 160 laws, but few of them are connected with science and technology. He called for the speeding up of legislation in this regard.

#### **New Envoy to Barbados, Antigua, Barbuda**

OW0509223790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1243 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)—In accordance with the decision of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, has removed Lu Zongqing from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Barbados and from the concurrent post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Antigua and Barbuda, and appointed Zhou Wenzhong [0719 2429 6850] to the concurrent posts of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Barbados and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Antigua and Barbuda.

#### **Delegation Reports on Africa Visit**

HK0509053390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1427 GMT 4 Sep 90

["NPC Delegation's Written Report on Its Visit to Four African Countries"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)—Chen Muhua, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC], delivered a written report to the 15th session of the NPC Standing Committee about the NPC delegation's visit to four African countries, namely, Mauritius, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.

The report said: From 21 June to 7 July, the NPC delegation headed by Vice Chairman Chen Muhua successively visited Mauritius, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique at the invitations of these countries. During the visit to Madagascar, the delegation participated in the celebration activities of the country's 30th anniversary of independence. When visiting these countries, the delegation was accorded rather high-level warm and friendly receptions. The visiting activities went according to the original schedule and achieved the purpose of deepening mutual understanding, increasing friendship, and promoting the further development of bilateral friendly relations; the visit was completely successful. The report noted: Although the political structures, economic development conditions, and social systems of the four countries are different, they are all developing countries and are all carrying out national reconstruction after winning independence. At the same

time, they are also faced with many difficult problems at home and abroad. However, they all deeply cherish and long for a peaceful and stable environment, and all have the strong desire to develop the economy and actively seek a development road that is suited to their national conditions. Under the current complicated and changeable international situation, these countries all attach great importance to relations and friendly cooperation with our country, and all pin new hopes on our political and economic support.

The report stated: The NPC delegation briefed the hosts about our country's present political and economic situation, stating that our country was successful in maintaining political and social stability and our economic adjustment and rectification had achieved initial results and that our country will firmly adhere to the socialist road and is full of confidence in the future no matter what changes and events appear in the international situation. The delegation also briefed its hosts about the work of the NPC and the conditions of the Third Session of the Seventh NPC, and stressed that under the current turbulent situation in the world, our country's independent and peace-oriented foreign policy will remain unchanged, and strengthening unity and cooperation with the Third World countries is the basic point of our foreign policy. The delegation expressed our country's sincere desire to further developing bilateral friendly and cooperative relations with those host countries.

The report said: When meeting with representatives of the Chinese nationals residing there and the local citizens of Chinese origin, the delegation encouraged them to abide by the laws of the countries where they were living and get along on good terms with local people. The delegation also hoped that they would make contributions to the economic and cultural development in the countries where they were living and continue to make contributions to the development of friendship between their residence countries and China and to the motherland's peaceful reunification.

The written report said: Through the visit, the understanding of these African countries was deepened. Over many years, the Chinese people and the African people have been understanding each other and supporting each other and have established profound friendship and mutual trust. Sino-African friendship is able to stand up to the test of time.

#### **Jiang Zemin, Li Peng Address Asiad Athletes**

OW0609141690 Beijing Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Report by Liu Guanxin; from the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Party and state leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, and Li Ruihuan received members of the Chinese Sports Delegation to the 11th Asian Games at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 6 September. The

838-member Chinese delegation includes 670 athletes, the largest number ever to compete in the comprehensive games. They will participate in most events.

When the central leading comrades arrived at the east main hall, they were given a thunderous ovation by the athletes. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Jiang Zemin and Li Peng extended noble tribute to members of the Chinese Sports Delegation. Jiang Zemin said: [Begin Jiang recording] Over the past few days, our television station has continuously reported on the torch relay for the Asian Games in various parts of the country. The torch relay has fostered an atmosphere of grand unity all over the country and rejuvenated the Chinese national spirit. [applause] Therefore, I believe that the Asian Games will not only help promote sports and propagate the Olympic spirit in China but also, more importantly, will give a strong impetus to the construction of spiritual and material civilization in China. China has always been called a state of ceremonies. As the host, we should [words indistinct]. Moreover, as the host, our athletes should be the models in various aspects of good sportsmanship. [end recording]

He said:

[Begin Jiang recording] As I have just said, athletes must pay keen attention to two points. First, they must not lower their guard [words indistinct]. Second, while exerting themselves to compete with composure, athletes must not be dizzy with victory, nor discouraged by defeat, and they must (?think about) how to bring into best play their talent in competition. Here, I would like to quote a passage from Lu Xun. He said: Everytime I watched a sports meet, I often thought that winners were commendable. However, those athletes who did not come in first but nevertheless finished the competition and those spectators who had a feeling of profound respect for such athletes will be the future pillars of China. [applause]. I believe that these words of Lu Xun are very enlightening. However, I still sincerely wish that our athletes turn in outstanding performances in the games. [end recording]

Li Peng said in his speech:

[Begin Li recording] The Asian Games, which have attracted the attention of people all over China, will open in 15 or 16 days. We hope that Chinese athletes will bring the Olympic spirit into further play at the Asian Games, which should become a gathering of unity, progress, and friendship. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1214 GMT on 6 September rendered the above sentence using the words "...Olympic spirit into full play. We hope that political disputes will not be brought into sports activities and that the Asian Games will be a grand gathering of unity, progress, and friendship."] People all over the country hope that Chinese athletes will be able to display their skills to the fullest and set outstanding records. There are only a few

fighting opportunities in one's lifetime. Therefore, athletes should compete at the upcoming games without any mental burdens. They should display a tenacious spirit in scoring outstanding achievements and winning honor for the motherland. The people place high hopes on you! [applause] [end recording]

Also present at the meeting were Li Tieying, Qin Jiwei, Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Liu Huaqing, Liu Lantao, Yu Qiuli, Cheng Zihua, Peng Chong, Rong Yiren, Chen Xitong, Hong Xuezhai, Lu Zhengcao, Luo Gan, and Chi Haotian.

### Liberalization in Literature Circles Combated

HK0609053690 Beijing WENZHAI BAO in Chinese  
No 750, 12 Aug 90 p 5

["He Jingzhi Talks About the Current Issue on Combating Liberalization in Literature and Art Circles"]

[Text] At a forum on musical ideology sponsored by the Chinese Musicians' Association, He Jingzhi, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department and acting minister of culture, said: When you discuss this issue, some people will say that you negate the achievements in reform and opening up. Two kinds of views on reform involve two different kinds of understanding. We must carefully protect enthusiasm for reform and opening up but must also ensure enthusiasm does not exist in all reforms and opening up. We must see the reform is heading for the perfect socialist orientation or the capitalist road.

He pointed out: The fact that literary and art works not only directly but also indirectly express dissatisfaction with and suspicion of the socialist road brooks no negation. Some people say that these works loosen the political sense but are actually interested in politics. They disseminate bourgeois liberalization, democracy, and human rights and support the so-called theory of complete alienation of socialism. Their effect is profound and they inevitably result in political turmoil.

He Jingzhi emphasized: To combat liberalization, it is necessary to prevent doing it in a simple, rude, and extensive way. It is now essential to combat the practice of loosening and diminishing the political sense.

In dwelling on the principle of literature and art, He Jingzhi held: The political orientation is a prerequisite for the policy: "Let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." It is incorrect to let one single flower blossom and only one school of thought speak out, but the works must be tendentious. When they involve an important matter of principle, they either tend toward socialism or capitalism. Of course, some of them take the middle road.

**Relations in Strengthening Ties With Masses***HK0609070190 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese  
9 Aug 90 p 3*

[Article by Huang Xuelu (7806 1331 4389): "Strengthening Ties With the Masses Needs Handling Several Relations Well"]

[Text] The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Augmenting Party-and-People Bonds" adopted by the sixth plenary session of the 13th Central Committee is an important decision that has won the popularity of the party, the people, and the Army. To earnestly implement the decision's spirit to augment party-and-people bonds, I believe there are several relations that must be handled well in earnest.

**The Relations Between Bearing Responsibility for the Higher-up and Bearing Responsibility for the Masses**

To us, bearing responsibility for the higher levels and bearing responsibility for the masses should be unanimous because our party plans for the people's benefit, and the party's line, principles, and policies represent the masses' benefit. Bearing responsibility for the party and one's superior and bearing responsibility for the masses mean precisely the same thing. In recent years, however, some comrades have often failed to handle well this relation; they paid attention to bearing responsibility for one's superior but were not earnest in bearing responsibility for the masses. For example, some people regarded the instruction from one's superior as an "excuse." They turned a deaf ear to the masses' complaints under the pretext that "we are doing business strictly according to the instruction from the higher-up, and there is nothing we could do about it." Actually, they have set implementing the instruction from the higher-up against listening to the masses' opinions. It seems to them that implementing their superior's instruction means turning a deaf ear to the masses' opinions. In fact, there can be different conditions that give rise to the masses' complaints: First, in our implementation of instructions from above, there could be deviation, which will lead to the masses' complaints. And second, the masses might fail to understand the instruction from above, and that requires us to do more work in propaganda, and to translate the instruction into the masses' action. We cannot expect a thorough implementation of instruction from above with the masses' complaints resulting from failure in seeing the situation at the grass roots and listening to the masses' opinions.

**The Relation Between Tiered-Leadership and Going Down to the Grass Roots**

Tiered-leadership is a scientific way of leadership, which is favorable to giving full play to the enthusiasm at every level, with each fulfilling its duty, and division of responsibility at every tier to avoid higher authorities taking on everything. However, some comrades are being onesided in their understanding of tiered-leadership, believing that the leadership has things to do in its own realm;

should tiered-leadership be adhered to, it is unnecessary to go down to the grass roots; all they have to do is to stay in the office, make a few phone calls, read documents, and take care of their immediate subordinates. Obviously, that is incorrect. We should not set the adherence to tiered-leadership against going down to the grass roots, while negating the latter with the former. Going down to the grass roots is a fine style. To formulate a policy and to implement tiered-leadership, leading organs should primarily understand the grass roots to grasp the key link in building grass-roots units. Should leading organs rest satisfied with being "setters," refusing to get to the "frontline," they would divorce from practice, resulting in mistakes in decisionmaking and messing things up by giving wrong orders. Leading cadres and government functionaries are also required to go down to a selected grass-roots unit to help improve its work and gain firsthand experience for guiding overall work, to implement "five togethers" with soldiers, to learn from grass-roots units, and to go through ideological transformation. Therefore, we should not negate going down to the grass roots when tiered-leadership is being stressed.

**The Relation Between Learning From the Masses and Leading the Masses to Greater Progress**

To learn from the people is an important content in our party's mass viewpoint. On many occasions, Comrade Mao Zedong gave the instruction that to be a teacher of the masses, one must first be their pupil. Comrade Liu Shaoqi also stressed: "Only when we learn from the people modestly and concentrate their knowledge and experience to convert them to systematic knowledge on a higher plane will it be possible for us to specifically enlighten their consciousness and to guide their actions." Never should any comrade at a leading post become arrogant, self-conceited, and opinionated; he should get down from his high horse to learn from the masses to enrich and substantiate himself. There used to be "a meeting to pool the wisdom of the collective" prior to every combat during wartime in the past, and that was a good way for cadres to learn from the soldiers. When we pursue modernization today, many new problems are awaiting solutions, there are greater needs for us to learn from the masses. It is imperative for us to act in accordance with the requirements of the "Decision": "To treat the masses on equal footing, and be willing to become their pupils." While learning from the masses, it is necessary for us to take an active part in propagating among the masses, organizing, and continuing to lead them to greater progress. While leading the masses to making progress, it is necessary to take an active part in propagating the party's line, principles, and policies among the cadres and soldiers, to propagate the advanced ideas among the masses, to cultivate and discover advanced prototypes to establish pace-setters for them. During the period of reform, opening up, improvement, and rectification, it is necessary to educate them to correctly deal with the readjustment in interest relations. When interest contradiction surfaces



between the individual or small group and the party and the people, the former should consciously be subject to the latter's interests. Regarding behavior in violation to discipline and erroneous ideas, we should not shrink from criticism and education, by no means should we show leniency toward them. Otherwise, the enthusiasm of cadres and soldiers will be dampened, and we will be divorced from the masses in the end.

#### **The Relation Between Safeguarding the Leadership's Authority and Accepting the Masses' Supervision**

The "Decision" stresses, "it is imperative to augment supervision over leading organs and cadres at various levels." Will accepting the masses' supervision affect the prestige of the party committee and reduce the authority of leadership? Some people worry. Such worry is unnecessary. The leadership's authority is based on correct leadership and a good image, while they can be maintained only by the masses' supervision. To augment supervision is to guarantee the correct employment of power, which the people have endowed leading organs and cadres, and an important channel to guard against and correct such unhealthy tendencies as the abuse of power for personal gains. In recent years, economic problems and problems in lifestyle have cropped up among leading cadres of some units; consequently, the image and authority of the party committee and leading cadres of those units have been marred. An important reason is precisely a rather poor job in implementing the supervising system in those units, without efficient supervision over leading organs and cadres. Practice has testified to the truth that masses' supervision will urge us to pay greater attention to being just and upright in doing business, appointing cadres, and handling affairs, and help every leading cadre to pay greater attention to being honest in performing his official duties. So long as we sense that there are thousands of eyes behind us, we will become meticulous in doing business. As a result, the leadership's prestige will not be affected, on the contrary, it will be heightened, with the leadership's authority better implemented.

#### **Song Ping's Speech at Zhang Wentian Forum**

OW3108032090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0916 GMT 29 Aug 90

[Speech by Song Ping at forum commemorating Zhang Wentian's 90th birthday in Beijing on 29 August]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA)—Today the Party History Research Center of the CPC Central Committee has sponsored a forum commemorating Comrade Zhang Wentian's 90th birthday. This is of great significance.

As early as the May 4th Movement, Comrade Wentian actively plunged into the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal New Culture Movement. In August 1919, he wrote an article entitled "Manifesto of the Communist Party," where he noted that it was necessary to observe society from the viewpoint of Marxist historical materialism. Until his death in 1976, he spent 57 years working

strenuously and selflessly for the cause of China's revolution and socialist construction and for the sake of realizing the communist ideal.

For a relatively long period, Comrade Wentian was a key leader in our party. At the Zunyi Meeting, he played a vital role in ending Wang Ming's "left" adventurism and establishing Comrade Mao Zedong's leadership over the entire party and army. During and after the Long March, he took an active part in the struggle against Zhang Guotao's party-dividing activities. During a long period thereafter, he did very fruitful work in drawing up the principles for a peaceful solution to the Xi'an Incident, enabling the party to effect a successful strategic change from the agrarian revolution to the war of resistance against Japan and build a consolidated base in the northeast. He also made significant contributions to New China's diplomatic work, to the study of the socialist-construction theory, and especially to the development of our party's ideology and theory and the education of cadres. All these constituted part of the glorious history of our party.

In 1938, the party Central Committee decided to establish a Marxism-Leninism institute in Yanan in order to raise the entire party's level of theoretical politics, consolidate the party ranks ideologically, train cadres capable of grasping basic Marxist-Leninist principles, and concurrently do innovative work in the practical struggle. Comrade Wentian was the president of the institute. He personally taught classes and made arrangements for the students' work. He also selected comrades in Yanan with fairly great achievements in theoretical studies to teach at the institute. From time to time, he invited relevant comrades at the central level, as well as local and army leaders who had returned from the frontline, to deliver reports at the institute. He oversaw the translation and editing of a 12-volume "Book Series on Marx and Engels" and a 20-volume "Selected Works of Lenin." In addition, he frequently organized various kinds of symposiums and study groups. Examples were the philosophy symposium in 1939 and the study group on the first volume of "Das Kapital," both of which were very influential. At the Marxism-Leninism Institute, comrades with practical experience in revolutionary war and underground work were put in the same classes with young intellectuals. They studied together and participated in the same activities organized by the party. This enabled students to improve their Marxist theoretical level and advance and temper their party spirit. The Marxism-Leninism Institute, the subsequently-established Marxism-Leninism Research Institute, and the Central Research Academy, of which he was still president, trained many cadres who played a significant role in various fields. Moreover, he directly led the work of the Central Cadre Education Department and played an active role in the Yanan Rectification Movement. After Comrade Mao Zedong wrote the report "Reform Our Study," he led an investigative group deep into the countryside of northern Shaanxi and northwestern Shanxi for a rural investigation from early 1942 until the



spring of 1943. In his article "A Record Upon Return From a Tour," he intensively summed up the process of his ideological improvement and made a penetrating analysis of such issues as the attitude to be adopted in conducting social investigations and the significance and methods of such investigations. By his own practice, he set an example for the cadres of the whole party in seriously upholding the principle of integrating theory with practice.

I once had the pleasure of spending some time studying and working in the Marxism-Leninism Institute. I learned many things, directly and indirectly, from Comrade Wentian who was my teacher and leader at the time. I and those comrades who studied and worked with me, often think nostalgically of this unforgettable period of our youth. We all feel that studying some basic Marxist theories conscientiously and going through a period of rigorous education in party spirit in one's youth is vital to the development of a communist cadre. With a correct Marxist world outlook, a cadre will be able to handle problems and withstand various trials in a proper way.

Cementing the party's ties with the masses is an issue of fundamental importance in the development and work of the party. Comrade Wentian treated this question in many special articles. He repeatedly emphasized that all comrades in the party must have a clear understanding that "the masses are the masters and the party is the servant," that the cadres in the party must "identify themselves with the masses while leading the latter, and become students of the masses while acting as political leaders of the latter." He maintained that after our party ascended to the ruling position, "the most easily made mistake and the most dangerous and fatal of all mistakes would be to become divorced from the masses," and it is therefore necessary to educate all party members, especially cadres, to keep in mind the fundamental goal of serving the people, take the practice of the masses as "the supreme yardstick for determining the correctness of the party's line and policy," and to make "from the masses, to the masses" our party's most basic working methodology. He once said that the ability or inability to implement the mass line is "the fundamental distinction between a Marxist-Leninist party and an opportunist party."

Comrade Wentian attached great importance to the cultivation of party spirit and transformation of world outlook of party members. For this reason, he wrote "On the Self-Cultivation of Youth," "On Ways of Getting Along With People," and other articles during the Yanan period. These articles had extensive influence on party members and young people for a time. Comrade Wentian himself, as a Communist, was exemplary in his cultivation of party spirit and transformation of world outlook. He was once made some mistakes in doctrine, but because he was good at summing up his past experiences, he bravely accepted the truth, corrected his mistakes, and exercised strict self-criticism. For some time after the Zunyi meeting, Comrade Wentian was in overall charge of the CPC Central Committee Political

Bureau. During this period, he consistently took the overall situation into account, modestly and prudently stayed out of the limelight, and demonstrated his unbending party spirit of giving prior thought to party interests. Whatever his situation, favorable or unfavorable, whatever his post or department that he worked in, he was always able to unite with other cadres and give a splendid account of himself in accomplishing the tasks assigned by the party. After 1959, even during the period when he was persecuted by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary clique, he remained deeply concerned with the destiny of the party and, with an emphasis on investigation and research and upholding the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts, wrote a large amount of works on adhering to and safeguarding Marxist theories and on the studies of socialist construction. He had a boundless sense of responsibility toward the party and the people, and absolute devotion to the cause of communism. He is an all-time paradigm for all the comrades in our party to copy.

Comrades, Comrade Zhang Wentian has been gone for 14 years. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as the core, we have formulated and implemented the line of developing socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the principles and policies that cater to the actual conditions in various domains. Our achievements have caught worldwide attention. We will continue to focus on economic construction while holding on to the four cardinal principles and the reform and opening up. No matter how the international climate is going to change and what difficulties and problems we will encounter, as long as our party remains strong and the party-mass unity steadfast and we have a contingent of communist cadres upholding Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, we will be able to make headway with flying colors and no force can hold us back. Since the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the party central leading group with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core has been continuing to carry out the party's line, principles and policies for building socialism, and paying close attention to party building. Party committees at all levels are now conscientiously striving to strengthen education in the party and the party's ideological, political work. Commemorating, at such a time, Comrade Wentian and restudying the precious spiritual wealth he left to us, including his profound ideas about and practical experiences in strengthening the party's ideological and theoretical development and the education of cadres, have brought us particularly close to him emotionally and seem especially important. We must, in line with the requirement of the party Central Committee, apply the Marxist theory of party building to developing our party in this new era in a creative way, energetically strengthen and improve the party's leadership, and push forward the cause of socialist modernization. This, I think, is the best we can do to remember Comrade Wentian.

### **First Publication of Deng Articles on Education**

*OW0509141590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1210 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)—A new book, "Deng Xiaoping on Education" has come off the press in time for China's Teacher's Day, which falls September 10.

The book is a collection of Deng Xiaoping's important speeches and talks on education from 1951 to 1989. Altogether, the book contains 38 articles.

Deng's views on education cover both school and ideological education. Most of the articles were written in the 1980s. Four of them are published for the first time.

An official from the Central Document Research Office, which compiled the book, said that the book would be conducive to the readers' understanding of Deng Xiaoping's thought on education.

### **Seminar on Deng Xiaoping's Works Held**

*OW0509073990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0558 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)—A seminar on the study of the works of Deng Xiaoping opened in Beijing Monday.

More than 50 scholars from research institutes under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) attended the seminar, which was sponsored by the Chinese Research Institute of Management.

The seminar will concentrate on Deng's thesis concerning party building in the socialist period, improving the qualities of leading officials and formulating rules and regulations for party members, the paper reports.

Participants described works of Deng Xiaoping on party building as a development of Mao Zedong thought.

### **Living Buddhas, Lamas Receive Political Education**

*HK0609050490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0257 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Report by Qian Yonghong (6929 0737 4767) and Zhang Yinshu (1728 6892 2562): "Over 100 Living Buddhas and Lamas Receive Political, Religious, and Cultural Education in Beijing"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)—For the last three years, 98 living buddhas in the Chinese Senior Buddhist Academy for the Zhang Dialect have received the party's education in religious policies, state decrees, religious theory, as well as scientific and cultural knowledge. On 3 September this academy held a new term-opening ceremony to welcome 30 more living buddhas and 20 lamas.

At the opening ceremony Zhao Puchu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the Chinese Buddhist Association, said the cadets should bear in mind the country's stability and nationality solidarity when studying religious theory, policies, decrees, and cultural knowledge. Zhao Puchu has been invited by this academy as a senior adviser. Ren Wuzhi, political adviser to this academy and director of the Educational Affairs Bureau under the State Council, stressed the academy should strengthen its education in patriotism, nationality solidarity, and opposing separatism. At the new term-opening ceremony, 50 living buddhas and lamas from Tibet, Qinghai, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, and Sichuan laid silk gifts in front of the portrait of the late Bainqen Erdini, founder of the academy.

This academy was founded in 1987. This has enabled the training of living buddhas to shift to a new type of collective classroom teaching. For the last three years, three groups of cadets have graduated from this academy. They include 98 living buddhas and 18 lamas. This academy has set several courses for its cadets, including those on "Tibetan Buddhism," "religious rules," "religious schools of thought," "Tibetan language," and "Chinese language." Apart from this, the academy also helps the cadets in various ways to study the party's religious policies, state decrees, scientific and cultural knowledge, as well as monastery management methods.

### **Wang Bingqian on Collecting Tax Payment Arrears**

*OW0509133490 Beijing Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 4 Sep 90*

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, emphasized yesterday [4 September] at the national work conference on clearing up the default of tax payments: All localities and departments should inventory tax payments in arrears, as it is a major task of ongoing economic improvement and rectification. They should collect most of the arrears by the end of the year.

Wang Bingqian pointed out: We must take steps to dispel the idea that it is justified to be in arrears with tax payments and see to it that it does not benefit anyone to default in tax payments. We must not encourage the bad habit of defaulting in tax payments.

Wang Bingqian said: We should combine the work to inventory tax payments in arrears with helping enterprises solve practical problems in production. In addition to stopgap measures, there also should be measures that will yield benefits over extended periods. We should try to solve the problem of tax payment defaults through increasing production and enlivening circulation. By collecting tax payment arrears, we should spur enterprises to tap their potential, improve their level of management and operation, increase economic efficiency, and produce more goods that meet market

demand, thus helping to promote readjustment in the product mix. On the other hand, payments to make up for enterprise losses which are covered by plans and other funds due them should be allocated to enterprises promptly by financial departments to alleviate their difficulties.

Wang Bingqian pointed out: The work of clearing up tax payment arrears should be carried out in close coordination with the work of clearing up debt chains so that the two will promote each other.

#### **Education Commission Donates Books to Minorities**

OW0509183290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1411 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)—The State Education Commission (SEC) today donated books to primary and middle schools in China's border and poorer areas and regions where minority nationalities live to mark China's sixth Teacher's Day which falls September 10.

The cost of the donated books, numbering some 410,000 copies, totals nearly one million yuan. Most of the books are reference books for primary and middle schools, while some are dictionaries or works on education theory. The newly published "Deng Xiaoping on Education" and a 12-volume series, "Friends of Primary School Teachers" are also on the list.

He Dongchang, SEC's deputy minister, said at a ceremony today to donate the books that great progress has been made in improving school conditions in the past few years although difficulties still exist especially in poorer or border areas of the country. He said the donated books embody the concern of education officials.

The books will be delivered to the schools later next week.

#### **National CPPCC Group Inspects Gansu**

HK0609141190 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] A 70-member inspection group of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], headed by Deng Zhaoxiang, vice chairman of the CPPCC national committee; and his assistants Chai Zemin, vice president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs; and Lin Shengzhong, a member of the CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee; arrived in Lanzhou on the afternoon of 5 September to start its inspection in our province.

The group will mainly inspect the work of building a shelter belt in Sanbei of our province.

The Provincial CPPCC Committee Chairman Ge Shiyang; Vice Governor Lu Ming; and the provincial CPPCC

Committee Vice Chairmen, Shen Xiaozheng and Qin Shiwei; greeted the group at the airport.

Wu Jian, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; and Huang Zhengqing, Yan Shutang, Zhu Xuanren, Li Zhong and Han Jianghong, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; greeted the inspection group before the Ningmohuang Guesthouse.

On the afternoon of the day, Provincial Party Committee Secretary Li Ziqi and Vice Governor Zhang Wule called on some members of the group at the guesthouse and held a discussion meeting with the inspection group head, Deng Zhaoxiang; deputy heads Chai Zemin and Lin Shengzhong; Liu Huafeng, former secretary of the Party Committee of Departments under the party Central Committee and adviser of the party Central Committee Organization Department; and Gong Yuzhi, deputy head of the party Central Committee Propaganda Department. Li Ziqi said: We welcome all of you to Gansu for an inspection visit. We hope you will see more in our province and put forward your criticism and suggestions for our work. Li Ziqi gave a briefing to them on the development of agriculture and forestry in our province and answered some questions raised by them.

Starting from today, the inspection group will listen to a report on the provincial people's government work and a briefing by the provincial Forestry Department on the building of a shelter belt in Sanbei and visit the afforested areas on the mountains in both north and south Lanzhou, the Shashen Botanical Garden in Lintan and the Yangguangyu Forest Center in Dunhuang.

Wang Bingxiang, a member of the CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee, who is staying in Lanzhou, joined the activities of the inspection group.

#### **Jiang Zemin Visits Xinjiang Frontier Guards**

OW0509135090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1110 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Feature by XINHUA reporters He Ping and Luo Yuwen: "Chairman Jiang Keeps Thinking of Frontier Guards"]

[Text] Urumqi, 4 Sep (XINHUA)—At 1200 on 27 August 1990, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, came in a medium-sized van to a frontier defense company of a certain unit of the Lanzhou Military Region. This company was guarding Horgos, a border gate of the motherland. During the busy days of work inspection in Xinjiang, Chairman Jiang always thought of the frontier guards. On many occasions, he made the following remark to Yang Baibing, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, secretary general of the Central Military Commission, and director of the General Political Department, who was accompanying him on the inspection tour: On this tour, we must visit grass-roots companies and see the fighters, especially the fighters guarding the frontier.



"How are you, comrades?" "You comrades have been working hard!" While getting off the van, Chairman Jiang extended regards to the cadres and fighters who lined up on the roadsides to welcome him. The fighters applauded warmly, and Chairman Jiang also clapped his hands, all immersed in a jubilant atmosphere. Chairman Jiang was greatly delighted to see that every fighter was in high spirits and full of vigor and vitality.

Accompanied by the fighters, Chairman Jiang arrived at the company's kitchen. "Do you have sufficient food and grain supply everyday?" "Yes, Chairman Jiang," Zhao Guofu, a fighter who had joined the Army in Urumqi City, Xinjiang, rushed to answer. When Chairman Jiang heard some fighters speaking with the Sichuan accent, he pointed to a piece of lamb on the cutting board and asked: "Are you people from Sichuan used to eating lamb?" A fighter from Sichuan, named Wang Xiang, replied: "We can eat lamb strings." Tapping Wang Xiang on the shoulder, Chairman Jiang said with a smile: "Good!" Then, Chairman Jiang told the company's cadres: "The fighters of your company are from various parts of the country. Northerners like foods made of flour, while southerners like rice. Your meals should be adjusted from time to time so that everyone can eat what he likes."

Later, Chairman Jiang came to the fighters' dormitory. Seeing that the fighters' knapsacks, canteens, and glasses were placed in an orderly manner, he said in delight: "Soldiers are surely different from ordinary people. Order and uniformity are the rules for everything." Chairman Jiang touched a quilt and asked fighter Yin Kai: "Is your quilt too thin?" "Not thin. It is very warm." Chairman Jiang said: "Even in summer, the night here is rather cold. You should cover yourselves well to avoid catching cold." Platoon leader Wan Jiuzhi told Chairman Jiang that every night there was a cadre on duty to check the fighters' bedclothes, and if any fighter kicked off his quilt, the cadre on duty would help cover him well. "Fine. This is a good tradition. Cadres should be concerned about fighters and think about them in all respects." Chairman Jiang asked: "Are there mosquitoes at night?" "There are no mosquitoes here at night. We do not need mosquito nets," replied Wan Jiuzhi. Then, Chairman Jiang went to the fighters' improvised bookshelves and said sincerely and earnestly: "You should do more study now while you are young. In particular, you should study more works of Marx, Lenin, and Chairman Mao and more books written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. You should arm your minds with Marxism." Yang Baibing, who was accompanying Chairman Jiang on this visit to fighters, told a responsible comrade of the Lanzhou Military Region who was present on the occasion: "You should spend more money buying books for the fighters and improve the company's library facilities. You should make it convenient for the fighters to study." Political instructor Qi Ruiguo told Chairman Jiang that over the past 34 years since this company was established, leaders at all levels had shown deepest concern about the fighters

guarding the frontier. He added that party and state leaders, including Zhu De, He Long, Luo Ruiqing, Yang Shangkun, Wan Li, and Peng Zhen, had inspected the company on separate occasions. "Good! We should carry forward the fine tradition of the revolutionaries of the older generation in cherishing soldiers and do a good job in leading soldiers and Army units."

In the company's small conference room, Chairman Jiang held a discussion meeting with some cadres and fighters. On learning that this company had been cited by the Lanzhou Military Region and Xinjiang Military District on many occasions as an advanced unit in guarding the border, managing the frontier, conducting political education, and promoting cultural work, Chairman Jiang said happily: "You have done a very good job and made great achievements. I hope you will keep up your good work and make new contributions!" Before the end of the visit, Chairman Jiang took a brush and wrote an inscription for the company: "Be good guards at the nation's gate and build up a show window of civilization."

When Chairman Jiang was leaving the company, all cadres and fighters of the company lined up hands to see him off. They gazed after Chairman Jiang's vehicle until it was far, far away, applauding.

#### **Jiang Zemin Met by Tibetan Child at Ceremony**

HK0509051590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
23 Aug 90 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Li Renchen (2621 0088 5256): "The General Secretary and the Girl Who Kindled the Flame"] txt

[Text] General Secretary Jiang Zemin and other central leading comrades strolled into the crowds immediately after the fire-kindling ceremonies were concluded, when the Asian Games torch barely began its relay with the last note of the military band struck and numerous doves flying into the sky.

Flowers, smiling faces, and applause turned into a sea of joy at Tiananmen Square. Amid the crowds was a Tibetan girl in bright and colorful nationality costume, who seemed to have forgotten everything around her, with her eyes fixed on the general secretary and his company, clapping her hands all the time. She seemed to be expecting something. Ah, the general secretary was coming in her direction and was soon right in front of her.

"Well, when did you arrive here?" General Secretary Jiang first recognized Comrade Redi, the CPC Tibetan Autonomous Regional Party Committee deputy secretary; then he offered his warm and big hand to her: "Aren't you the girl who kindled the flame?" That was all too unexpected to Dawa Yangzong, this young lady who had never before left her parents and the Tibetan plateau. She had never dreamt of coming to Beijing to



participate in this unforgettable ceremony, nor had she ever thought the general secretary would have recognized her on such an occasion.

Kindly, the general secretary said to her: "It was wonderful for you to have participated in the flame-kindling ceremonies here today!" Dawa Yangzong grasped the general secretary's hand in her own and was overjoyed. Anyway, at this exciting moment, she did not forget something important. Hurriedly, she presented a snowy white hada [scarf given as a token of hospitality] and respectfully offered it to the general secretary with both hands over her head. The general secretary bent forward to accept the young girl's offer. All those central leading comrades, including the National People's Congress Chairman Wan Li applauded, and said: "Fine! That's fine!"

This very piece of hada had been entrusted to her by the teachers and students of the Tibetan Institute of Art to present to the general secretary; on it was printed the seal of the very institute! Only three days before her departure from Tibet, the president of the institute, Ake [7093 0344], and her class instructor Suolang Ciren [4792 6745 2945 0088] repeatedly told her: "You must do a good job in fulfilling the tasks assigned you by the school as well as the Asian Games Organizational Committee!"

A native of the Yarlung Zangbo River valleys, the 15-year-old Dawa Yangzong is a third-year pupil of the dancing speciality of the Tibetan Institute of Art. With some good luck, she was selected out of several hundreds of Tibetan girls only two weeks earlier to kindle the flame for the Asian Games at the foot of the snow-capped Nyainqentanglha Mountains. This innocent girl who is a good dancer and fond of playing basketball has become the pride of the Tibetan people.

At that particular moment, how she would like to return to her hometown to tell her teachers and classmates as well as her own people at home that she had met the general secretary in person and expressed to him the feelings of all teachers and pupils of the school as well as the Tibetan people.

Dawa Yangzong spent just one minute with the central leaders, including the general secretary himself. But what an unforgettable minute it was!

#### **Qiao Shi Visits Henan Province 23-26 Aug**

*HK0609050790 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Sep 90*

[Summary from poor reception] On 23 August, Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee, carried out an inspection work in our province. During a period of several days, he went deep into farm and field to see the way the crop was growing, and visited courtyards of peasant households to ask about the well-being of the masses. Villagers' courtyards were permeated with

heartily laughs of the masses. A deep love of the central leading comrade for the masses was left on the vast land of the central plains.

On 26 August, Comrade Qiao Shi visited Lankao County. He alighted from his car and entered the courtyard of a peasant household at the end of a village. He chatted with a middle-aged man.

Leaving the courtyard, Comrade Qiao Shi smiled and waved his greetings to the masses in front of the door. He saw the masses who lined the street, and said: There are so many children in this village. After that, he bade good-bye to the masses.

On 27 August, Comrade Qiao Shi went to (Maozhan) village of (Ershili Shu) township in Zhengyang County to find out the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the village.

#### **Li Tieying on Advances in Electronic Education**

*OW0609113690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[By reporter Chen Weiping (7115 5898 1627)]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)—The first awards recognizing outstanding electronic teaching materials were announced in Beijing today. Awards were given to 106 sets of teaching materials representing the level of the country in this regard.

In his congratulatory letter to today's award meeting, Li Tieying, state councillor and minister of the State Education Commission, said: Education by electronic means is developing rapidly. In such circumstances, it is a top priority task to do a good job in developing teaching materials for this purpose. Responsible comrades in education departments should pay close attention to this, strengthen their leadership, improve conditions, sum up experiences, and adopt measures in this regard in order to effectively develop such teaching materials. It has been learned that with the development of education by electronic means over the past 10 years, the quantity of such teaching materials has rapidly increased; their quality has also improved day by day. Through radio and television, our country has now broadcast nearly 400 courses. There are now 37 audiovisual teaching materials publishing houses, 18 publishing departments, and more than 10 slides studios. With the close coordination of workers, teachers, and teaching research units, the above publishing houses and departments and studios have effectively promoted the development of education by electronic means.

The choice of outstanding teaching materials that is taught by electronic means was organized by the State Education Commission, with the participation of 923 sets of such teaching materials. Those teaching materials were divided into four categories: Teaching materials for higher education, those for elementary education, those for vocational and technical education, and those for

radio and television education. An expert committee chose award winning teaching materials of various types. In addition, 191 sets of teaching materials were chosen as State Education Commission-recommended teaching materials.

#### **Tian Jiyun Visits Hainan Products Exhibit**

*HK0509135890 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Sep 90*

[Excerpts] According to HAINAN RIBAO, the shopping center of the 11th Asian Games was solemnly opened at the Beijing Exhibition Center at 2000 on 31 August.

The State Council Vice Premier, Tian Jiyun and other leaders cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony and visited the exhibition hall for Hainan products. [passage omitted]

Governor Lu Jianfeng, also deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Li Zhimin, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and head of the provincial party committee Organization Department; attended the opening ceremony. [passage omitted]

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun; Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong; the State Council Deputy Secretary-General, Li Chang'an; the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission Minister, Wu Shaozu; the State Planning Commission Vice Minister, (Zhang Jinyu); and the National Tourism Administration Director, Liu Yi; visited the exhibition hall for Hainan products. [passage omitted]

#### **Li Tieying Addresses Asiad Mobilization Meeting**

*OW0609111690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0954 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[By reporter Bi Jing (3968 7231)]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)—Organs directly under the CPC Central Committee and state organs of the central government today held an Asian Games mobilization meeting in Beijing. Li Tieying, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and state councillor, said at the meeting: There remain only 17 days until the opening of the Asian Games. With all the efforts by various sectors, preparations for the games are basically completed. Organs of the party Central Committee and the central government are urged to mobilize further. Everyone should be the master, should do his or her best to be a good host, and should not be an outsider in order to ensure the complete success of the games.

Li Tieying said: The party Central Committee and the State Council have placed great importance on holding the 11th Asian Games in China and have held several meetings to hear reports on the matter. Workers of various departments of the central authorities have made great contributions to preparing the games. During the Asian Games period, organs directly under the party

Central Committee and state organs of the central government are urged to set a good example in ensuring security, in maintaining a good environment, in providing services, and in promoting spiritual civilization. We should teach workers of all departments of the central authorities to understand the great significance of making the Asian Games successful. Units that did not give enough publicity to the games should make up what they have not done, and should promote education to this effect. Leading comrades should personally get involved in holding meetings of staff members and workers of their respective organs and units in Beijing that are directly under their organs.

Li Tieying pointed out: Propaganda, cultural, and publishing departments should properly carry out propaganda work to support the games. They should strive to feature some good programs and literary works with depth and artistic appeal, and create and publish more and better works.

In conclusion, Li Tieying said: All departments of the central authorities should regard the success of the Asian Games as the focus of their current work. Work in other areas should be subjected to this general task, and things hampering the games should give way to the games. In addition, we should take advantage of the Asian Games to rally ourselves and to advance our work. During the Asian Games period, all departments should put enough staff members and workers on duty to ensure free flow of information and a good work order.

Some 700 responsible comrades of organs directly under the party Central Committee, of state organs of the central government, and of departments concerned of the People's Liberation Army attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Wen Jiabao, secretary of the Work Committee of Organs Directly Under the CPC Central Committee, and director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee.

Wu Shaozu, He Zhenliang, and Zhang Baifa, all responsible persons of the Asian Games Preparations Committee, briefed the meeting on the preparations for the games. Luo Gan, secretary of the Work Committee of Central Government Organs of the CPC Central Committee, and secretary general of the State Council, also attended the meeting.

#### **Luo Gan, Machine Ministry at Asiad Ceremony**

*OW0609111990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1246 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[By reporter Yang Qing]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)—For two straight days, over 40,000 staff members in various departments of the Ministry of Machine Building and Electronics Industry took part in mass theatrical activities at the Working People's Cultural Palace, launching the first climax of park activities of the art festival to greet the Asian Games.

The Ministry of Machine Building and Electronics Industry has more than 20 million staff members and workers. To greet the Asian Games, staff members and workers of the ministry have overcome various difficulties to provide a large amount of advanced machinery and electrical equipment and devices to the Asian Games authorities and to work hard, day and night, to install and test this equipment and devices. For example, the giant television screen at the main Asian Games center and the large display system at the State Olympic Sports Center were installed under a pressing schedule, heavy work burden, and difficult conditions. Staff members and workers of the ministry also have donated tens of million yuan in cash and materials to the Asian Games authorities, demonstrating their deep affection for the games.

Cheng Wanfeng and Wang Tianmin, both national model and advanced workers of the Ministry of Machine Building and Electronics Industry, joined Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council, and He Guangyuan, minister of Machine Building and Electronics Industry, in celebrating the occasion on the first day of the theatrical activities.

## Science & Technology

### Balloon Satellite in Orbit; Begins Expansion

OW0509202390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1355 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)—China's first balloon satellite, "Atmosphere 1", blasted into space atop carrier rocket "Long March-4" Monday, is now in orbit and has begun to expand, an official from the Space Center of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) said here today.

He said that "Atmosphere 1" would obtain for China data on atmospheric density at altitudes of 400 km to 900 km above sea level.

By ten o'clock last night the five man-made satellite observation stations in Changchun, Nanjing, Lintong, Kunming and Guangzhou, respectively, successfully observed the balloon satellite and provided the first photographic data.

"Atmosphere 1" is composed of two balloon-shaped satellites with diameters respectively three m and two and a half m. They were launched by the carrier rocket "Long March 4", which carried China's second experimental weather satellite, "Fengyun 1", into space the day before yesterday.

The CAS official said that the balloon satellite is made of 50-micron-thick aluminum-plated polyester film, which was folded into two 40-cm-diameter containers before launching and later ejected into space.

According to the official, data on high-altitude atmospheric density is of great value for research into the

upper atmosphere's impact on space shuttle orbits and the impact of sun movements on the upper atmosphere.

He said that at daybreak and dusk the balloon satellite can be viewed from observatories, and the CAS Space Center is ready to provide satellite orbit data, time schedules and other reference materials.

"Atmosphere 1" was developed by researchers from China's Aerospace and Aviation Ministry, Shanghai Aerospace Administration, man-made satellite observation center under CAS, Beijing University and Zijinshan Observatory.

### Weekly Examines Carrier Rocket Program

OW0509031090 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English  
No 36 3-9 Sep 90 p 23-26

[Article by Xu Jian: "Progress in Carrier Rocket Technology"]

[Text] At 9:40 a.m., Beijing daylight savings time, on July 16, the Long March-2 cluster carrier, a newly developed high-capacity booster rocket, was successfully launched at the Xichang Launch Site in southwest China. The successful launch added new dimension to China's carrier rocket series and was an indicator of China's ability to launch heavy satellites. It marked a new stage for China's carrier rocket technology.

### Long March Series

Before that successful launch, China's astronautics industry had already developed the rocket series of Long March-1, Long March-2, Long March-3 and Long March-4. Since April 1970, with the Long March serial rockets, China has successfully launched 27 communications and retrievable remote sensing satellites.

The Long March-1 rocket was the first to send the "Dong-fang-hong-1" satellite into space, the prelude to China's activities in outer space. The rocket has a length of 29.45 metres, a maximum diameter of 2.25 metres, a take-off weight of 81.6 tons and a useful load of 300 kg. The rocket has successfully launched two satellites.

In 1975, the Long March-2 rocket was formally put into service. A two-stage liquid rocket, the Long March-2 rocket has a length of 35 metres, a maximum diameter of 3.35 metres and a weight of 191 tons. It is capable of sending a 2.5-ton payload into near-earth orbit 200-400 km high. The Long March-2 used a tri-axial, stable square and digital computer and a rocking engine to provide thrust vector control for the first time. The Long March-2 has successfully launched 11 retrievable remote sensing satellites since 1975.

The Long March-3 is a three-stage rocket, the first and second stage boosters of which were improved on the basis of China's long-distance carrier rocket. Its third stage booster adopted the crucial rocket technology of hydro-oxygen and hydro-hydrogen, high-energy, low-temperature fuel rocket now being used by only a few



countries. Chinese scientists mastered the technique by which a three-stage rocket can be started twice under zero gravity of space and a high vacuum. This marked a breakthrough in overcoming the orbit control difficulties previously faced when launching earth stationary orbit satellite at a place far removed from the equator. The Long March-3 rocket has a length of 43.25 metres, a maximum diameter of 3.35 metres, a take-off weight of 202 tons and a take-off thrust of 280 tons. Capable of sending a 1.4-ton payload into earth stationary orbit 36,000 km high over the equator, the Long March-3 has proven to be of good quality and high reliability. So far, China has launched seven such rockets. Except for the first, because of a failure in the secondary ignition of the three-stage rocket engine which prevented the satellite from entering into transfer orbit, the remaining six launches were all successful. Overall, the launch rate has been 93 percent successful, a rate better than that found in carrier rockets abroad.

In September 1989, the Long March-4 rocket successfully launched China's first experimental meteorological satellite—Fengyun-1—at the Taiyuan Satellite Launch Center. The Long March-4 is a multipurpose, constant-temperature fuel three-stage rocket. With a total length of 41.9 metres, a maximum diameter of 3.35 metres and a take-off thrust of 300 tons, it is capable of placing a 1.5-ton payload into a 900-km-high orbit synchronous with the sun and a 3.8-ton payload into a round orbit 400 km high at a dip angle of 70 degree. The Long March-4 rocket uses relatively advanced technology for the power system, guidance and stabilization and surveying system. It is suitable for different satellite launch sites and launching different types of applied satellites and scientific and technological experimental satellites into different orbits.

The successful development of the above rockets placed China among the ranks of those countries with the ability to launch satellites into near-earth orbit and simultaneous synchronous sun and earth static orbit.

#### Cluster Rocket

The development of Long March-2 cluster rocket was approved by the State Council Work Conference chaired by Premier Li Peng on December 14, 1988. It was designed on the basis of Long March-2 by lengthening the first stage by 4.6 metres and the second stage by 5.2 metres. The first stage rocket had four boosters 2.25 metres in diameter and 15 metres in height. Both the upper stage and the payload are installed in a cowl 4.2 metres in diameter and 10.5 metres in height. The rocket has a length of 51 metres, a take-off weight of 464 tons and a take-off thrust of 600 tons. It is capable of taking an 8.8-ton payload into near-earth orbit 200-400 km high.

Similar to using an aircraft to launch a satellite, the Long March-2 cluster rocket first pushes the upper stage rocket and satellite to the near-earth orbit where it then ignites the upper stage rocket and, in a "relay," sends the

2.5-3.2-ton heavy communications satellite to the geosynchronous transfer orbit 36,000 km high. If a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen is used for the upper stage, it is capable of pushing a 4.5-ton satellite to the geosynchronous transfer orbit. The July 16 launch was a test conducted according to the requirements specified in a contract signed between the China Great Wall Industry Corp. and the Hughes Aircraft Co. of the United States for the launching of two large Australian communications satellites in 1991 and 1992. During the test, a simulation satellite of Aussat-B and a Pakistan scientific experimental satellite with a total mass of 7.4 tons were sent into the space.

The successful launch marked a major progress in China's carrier rocket technology and launch facilities. Improved as it was on the basis of Long March-2, the rocket used new technology in the five major system areas—power, remote survey, outer survey, structure and control. It solved a series of major technological problems in parallel structural mechanism, reduced propellant residue, and improved engine function, heavy satellite cowl, heavy ground launch pad and a full rocket vibration tower. New structures, new materials and new technology were also developed, thereby opening up an effective way for China to develop still more powerful carrier rockets and to launch heavy space crafts cheaper and more quickly.

#### New Alternative

Along with the world's economic and cultural development, more and more countries have begun developing their own space technology. Now, more than 20 countries have designed different types of aerospace crafts and over 170 countries and regions use satellite technology. With a considerable number of satellites waiting to be launched every year, the international commercial satellite launch market is very brisk.

Most of the satellites requiring a launch, however, are new generation satellites. Their weight generally ranges between 2.5- 3.5 tons; those weighing less than 2.5 tons are very few. The few rocket models developed by China originally thus could not meet either international or domestic needs. The successful development of the Long March-2 cluster rocket provides a new option for the international commercial satellite launching market.

In 1985, the Chinese government announced the Long March serial carrier rockets entered the international commercial satellite-launching service market.

In 1987 and 1988, Chinese retrievable satellites launched by Long March-2 provided services for France and the Federal Republic of Germany in micro-gravity tests.

In November 1987, China signed a contract with the Swedish Space Co. to carry and launch postal satellites.



In November 1988, China signed a contract with the Hughes Aircraft Co. of the United States to launch two Australian communications satellites manufactured by the US company.

In January 1989, China signed a contract with the Asian Satellite Co. to launch the Asia-1 communications satellite. This was successfully launched on April 7 of this year.

In January 1990, the China Great Wall Industry Corp. won a bid to launch a communications satellite for the Arab Satellite Organization.

Since 1985, China has used the Long March serial rockets to launch ten of its own satellites, far more than the number launched by the corporation for foreign countries in the past and more is expected in the future. This supports the Chinese Government position reiterated on many occasions: China's development of carrier rocket technology is primarily intended at meeting its domestic modernization needs, and, at the same time, if it has surplus capability, to provide commercial services for the world market. China will thus join its foreign counterparts to actively develop outer space for the benefit of mankind.

After the successful launch of the Asia-1 satellite, Liu Jiyuan, vice-minister of aeronautics and astronautics industry, said that China's launch service is intended as a useful supplement to the international launch market and that it won't become a rival to European and American rocket manufacturing companies, much less become a threat to them. He noted that China's carrier rocket production capacity and launch facilities are limited and that the purpose of the service is to provide a greater range of options for customers.

#### Why the Low Price

Some foreigners worry that China's launch service for foreign countries will be at the expense of other countries by forcing down prices. It is true that the prices and terms for launch services which were agreed upon between the China Great Wall Industry Corp. and various clients are a better deal than offered elsewhere. This is because China's carrier rockets are practical and reliable, have a high rate of success and use all domestically made materials and components. In addition, China's labour cost is low. Of course, the China Great Wall Industry Corp.'s quoted price won't subsidize the corporation. After the successful launch of the Long March-2 cluster rocket, Chen Shouchun, vice-president of the China Great Wall Industry Corp., said that his company assumed sole financial responsibility for profits and losses and that the company's quoted price was based on cost plus reasonable profits. "All the costs for the manufacture of the Long March-2 cluster rocket," he said, "came from the commercial loans provided by the Scientific and Technological Service Co. under the People's Bank of China; we received neither loans nor subsidies from the Government." Since the rocket was developed and assembled in only 18 months, compared

with three to four years in Western countries, there was also a substantial reduction in costs. Chen added that the price for the launch of a communications satellite is generally quoted to include the entry of the satellite into the geosynchronous transfer orbit. The Long March-2 cluster rocket, however, was sent into orbit in two stages: first, sending the satellite together with the perigee rocket into a near-earth orbit; second, using the foreign perigee rocket to send the satellite from near-earth orbit into the synchronous transfer orbit. The former's quoted price originates with the Great Wall Industry Corp., the latter's quoted price with foreign company. Together, the two add up to an overall price. Some foreign concerns mistook China's quoted price as the total for the entire launch service, making it appear that the price of the Great Wall Industry Corp. was dramatically low.

In short, China's guidelines and policies on launch services for foreign countries are consistent, open and aboveboard. These policies not only benefit China, but also facilitate the advancement of world space technology.

#### Progress in Carrier Rocket Technology Noted

OW0209082390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0803 GMT 2 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)—The successful launch of the Long March-2 cluster carrier on July 16 marked a major progress in China's carrier rocket technology and launch facilities.

Before that, China's astronautics industry had already developed the rocket series of Long March-1, Long March-2, Long March-3 and Long March-4. Since 1970, with the Long March serial rockets, China has successfully launched 27 communications and retrievable remote sensing satellites, according to "BEIJING REVIEW", a Beijing-based weekly, which will be off the press tomorrow.

The Long March-1 rocket was the first to send the "Dong-Fang-Hong-1" satellite into space, the prelude to China's activities in outer space. The rocket has launched two satellites, the magazine says.

The Long March-2 rocket has successfully launched 11 retrievable remote sensing satellites since 1975.

The Long March-3, a three-stage rocket, is capable of sending a 1.4-ton payload into earth stationary orbit 36,000 km high over the equator. So far, China has launched seven such rockets, with a 93 percent successful launch rate, a rate better than that found in carrier rockets abroad.

In September 1989, the Long March-4 rocket successfully launched China's first experimental meteorological satellite—Fengyun-1 at the Taiyuan Satellite Launch Center.

The development of the above rockets placed China among the ranks of those countries with the ability to

launch satellites into near-earth orbit and simultaneous synchronous sun and earth static orbit.

Since 1985, China has used the Long March serial rockets to launch ten of its own satellites, far more than the number launched for foreign countries in the past and more is expected in the future.

#### **Robot Demonstration Project Passes Appraisal**

OW3108180890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1447 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Text] Shenyang, August 31 (XINHUA)—The Shenyang robot demonstration project under the Chinese Academy of Sciences passed a state appraisal for acceptance here today.

Experts said the project will help China to join in international competition in the research of robots.

It took 33 months and an investment of 50 million yuan to build the project.

Covering an area of 34,000 square meters, the project is the country's robot research center with 11 laboratories.

#### **Progress in Portable Telecommunications Noted**

OW3108115890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0759 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)—Portable telecommunication networks have been set up in more than 200 cities in all the 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the mainland of China, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" (OVERSEAS EDITION) reported today.

There are now a total of 250,000 customers of portable telecommunication networks in the country. The figure is expected to grow to over 500,000 by the end of the period of the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-1995).

At present, the equipment is imported from developed countries. However, the Beijing Tianyu Technology Development Corporation recently developed a pager which has proved to be up to advanced standards.

The further development of portable telecommunications in China lies in the development of the domestic portable telecommunications industry, experts noted. Efforts will also be made to establish inter-provincial networks of portable telecommunications.

### **Military**

#### **Short-Term Behavior in Frontier Defense Viewed**

HK0409144990 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese  
10 Aug 90 p 3

[Article by Peng Zuosen (1756 0155 2773): "Overcome Short-Term Behavior in Building Frontier Defense"]

[Text] In the 20th century, due to the increase in population and decreasing resources, various countries deeply cherish their own places for existence. Some countries, especially big or small hegemonists, brazenly occupy the territories and waters of other countries and steal their resources. Our country still has some unresolved territorial disputes with certain neighboring countries. Therefore, frontier defense, as a screen protecting the country, today shoulders a very important duty.

History proves that strong frontier defense means peace for the country and the people and that weak frontier defense cannot guarantee stability and tranquility. The fatuous Qing Dynasty maintained a weak frontier fortress, ceded land, and surrendered rights to foreign powers. The result was that more than 1.5 million square km were snatched by others. The reactionary clique of the Kuomintang did not build frontier defense and the ills left behind have yet to be cured. Now and in the future, if we do not have a strong frontier defense capable of resisting external threats, we cannot avoid being bullied by others eventually. We must strengthen the sense of urgency for building frontier defense and persistently improve defensive capability.

Since the liberation, the party and Government have attached great importance to building frontier defense and have already built a frontier defense system of certain scale and capable of fighting, observing, defending, and managing activities, creating conditions for carrying out normal duties of frontier defense, management, and maintaining peace along the frontier. However, for various reasons, during the construction of frontier defense there have still been many examples of short-term behavior, which are not beneficial to the long-term and overall construction.

One view holds that short-term behavior is created by lack of funds. I think that at present the country has limited economic strength, that the input to frontier defense indeed cannot meet the objective demand, that this undoubtedly brings many difficulties to frontier defense building and especially to improvement of facilities and equipment, and that certain short-term behavior can be considered as having certain relations with shortage of money. But this is not where the crux of the problem lies.

Short-term behavior is often created by attention to immediate need and lack of a long-term plan. Of course, when there is a shortage of money, construction must proceed with emphasized points and step by step. However, when choosing points of emphasis, we cannot take "urgent need" as the sole criterion but must refer to the overall plan and pay attention to short-, medium-, and long-term development as a whole. Take frontier defense facilities as an example. If attention is paid only to immediate need or to the partial, then, when the situation changes after some time, it is very likely that the returns will diminish. The step-by-step construction under the guidance of overall planning and long-term thinking also resembles one which is keen on grasping

several "points," but these "points" can be gradually linked to become "line" or "range," which are therefore qualitatively different from short-term behavior for immediate effect.

Short-term behavior wastes time and money. The funds for frontier defense building are already very scarce and we cannot afford to lose time in strengthening frontier defense capacity. Therefore, it is of the essence to strengthen study and discussion from a macro viewpoint, formulate an overall plan for frontier defense building suited to military strategy and actual conditions, and try hard to avoid and overcome various forms of short-term behavior.

### City's Militia Given Social Order Role

HK0109082390 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese  
No 32, 6 Aug 90 pp 12-13

[Article by Bao Liangyu (0545 5328 3768) and Wang Ruixian (3768 3843 0341): "Commander Tang and His 300,000 Troops"]

[Text] As a commander, he has 300,000 troops under him. However, the troops under his command do not fight on the battleground, but wage a peculiar war—maintaining social stability.

#### I

Presently, 50-year-old Commander Tang Honggang [0781 3163 4511] is commander of the Qiqihaer Military Subdistrict, and concurrently commander of the Qiqihaer Land Force Reserve Division. Some 100,000 core members of the militia and twice that number of ordinary militiamen, in addition to a certain number of reserve officers and men, are all under his command, and his men are spread in almost every corner of the city's urban and rural areas.

Tang Honggang has decades of military experience behind him. Most of his life as a soldier was spent with the frontier guard. In action along mile after mile of the border night and day, he accumulated rich experiences in border defense, while mastering a whole range of skills in countering spies, guarding the frontier, and maintaining social order. In 1988, he was transferred from the frontier guard to the Qiqihaer Military Subdistrict. Some people believed that this "did not pay." But to his mind, much could be accomplished in the arena of the militia. Later, at a session called by the military subdistrict party committee standing committee, Tang Honggang, the newly appointed commander, suggested: Viewing the current political situation nationwide and the condition of Qiqihaer's social order, it is imperative to promptly organize the militia to maintain social stability. He demonstrated the need from the angles of the grave shortage in the police force, the three major tasks for the militia, and the extensive ties of militiamen with the masses, and concluded that the militia would play a greater role by participating in maintaining social order. His proposal won immediate support from the old

Political Commissar Qi Wanliang and other standing committee members. At the 1988 year-end conference for directors of the political work sections under the militia departments of various counties and cities, convened by the military subdistrict, Tang Honggang asked the political work section directors to send word to directors and political commissars of militia departments: "Presently, the social order situation is tending to become more serious with each passing day. What would you do should evil cases occur in the county or district you are in?"

When the spring festival ended last year, the military subdistrict called an expanded session of the party committee, attended by the directors and political commissars of all counties and districts. Again, Tang Honggang dealt with the topic of the militia maintaining social order, and talked at length about the situation of Qiqihaer's social order and the grave shortages in the police forces under the public security departments, hence the need for the militia's cooperation. He also dealt with the mistakes in militia work during the Cultural Revolution, but today the militia maintaining social order falls in line with the people's interests and aspirations. The commanders' views met the general approval of those participating in the session.

Facing the unstable social situation at that time, the military subdistrict party committee submitted a report entitled "On the Proposal To Establish Small Militia Patrol Units to Work in Cooperation With Public Security Organs To Maintain Social Order" to the Qiqihaer City CPC Committee and Government on 13 April 1989. On 19 April the same year, the Qiqihaer City CPC Committee and Government relayed the said report with an instruction, which stated explicitly: The city party committee and government hold the view that establishing small militia patrol units to work in cooperation with public security organs is a good way to conduct comprehensive improvement of social order, to maintain stability and unity, and to promote social stability. Party committees and governments at all levels should further augment leadership, support the measure enthusiastically, and do a good job in organization in a down-to-earth way. The militia and public security departments at all levels should go all out to work, in close cooperation to guarantee the smooth operation of this work. Thus, the curtain was raised for the militia to maintain social order.

#### II

To permit the steady development of the activity, Tang Honggang conducted experiments in Longsha, Tiefeng, Jianghua, and Fulaerji Districts in the city, by organizing 2,441 able-bodied core militiamen who had a strong sense of organization and discipline into 81 militia public security units equipped with 41 cars and 26 motorcycles on 10 May, and a fortnight's training for the core militiamen was conducted for them to master the



skills of self-defense, arrest, and search; later, militiamen in small units were given training, with the core being the coaches.

Having gone through short-term "drilling," small militia units for maintaining social order did a good job in patrolling the neighborhoods of factories, residential areas, and downtown districts, and rendered meritorious service in searches in cooperation with various public security substations. In the weeding out between 11 and 13 July 1989, they uncovered 37 criminal, gambling, and prostitution gangs involving 145 gangsters; rounded up 194 escaped convicts; and uncovered 112 criminal cases.

On this basis, the military subdistrict summarized a typical example of the militia's experience at Sanhe village, Meilisi District. The said militia unit had persisted in its voluntary service of maintaining social order in the village, which had been free of any criminal activities for six years running, and assessed as a city-level civilized village for four consecutive years. That firmed up the confidence of leadership at various levels in organizing the militia to maintain social stability.

The time was ripe toward the end of 1989; the Qiqihaer Military Subdistrict and Reserve Division unfolded the work of the militia and reserve troops in maintaining social order in all 18 counties and districts under the jurisdiction of the city one after another. As commander of the forces, Tang Honggang grouped them into "two fists." One was a "smaller fist," with various counties and districts under the city setting up 6,390 militia and reserve force small public security units, involving 37,672 men, of which 19 were emergency units with around 60 men in each. The role of the "smaller fist" was to fulfill emergency tasks of pursuit and interception, and the prevention of incidents. They were ready to assemble at the first call and capable of fighting and winning, and worked in cooperation with public security organs.

The other was a "larger fist," consisting of the city's 100,000 core militiamen and twice that number of ordinary militiamen, and reserve officers and men. Every one of them was made a propagandist, monitor, messenger, and fighter, and every one made contributions to stability.

At 0030 on 19 January, a gang of robbers was committing an offence at a county's department store wholesale station. They had never expected that four militiamen on patrol would catch them red-handed, with some 20,000-yuan-worth of stolen goods recovered. At 0830 on 27 January, two thieves were trying to pry open a resident's door in the neighborhood of the city's No. 1 Building Company. Four militiamen, including Zhu Baoshen, seized the two criminals by their necks. Three masked robbers and killers from Shuguang Township, Keshan County, were rounded up in a 48-hour pursuit and interception by the militia. Baishan Township, Longjiang County had had a high incidence of criminal cases, and had been a headache to village cadres; but the militia unfolded activities in maintaining social order,

and a pleasing situation has emerged in which "thieves and robbers have lost their courage, arsonists have disappeared, gamblers tremble at the sight of the militiamen, those who have violate the law will never get away with it, while most lawbreakers will turn over a new leaf."

### III

In maintaining social stability, the militiamen have inherited and brought forward the glorious tradition of the People's Liberation Army as a "propaganda team," "work team," and "combat force." They have unfolded education among the masses in the party's line, principles, and policies and in stability on an extensive scale in various forms, including the press, broadcasting, bulletins, gatherings, and heart-to-heart talks. They have founded the militia's "voluntary consultant stations" to provide patient explanations to people's questions and their misgivings with regard to the existing party and government policies, so that their problems might be clarified and resolved. They have set up various categories of emergency organizations, and conducted necessary professional training so that they might work more efficiently in cooperation with the public security departments to crack down on various categories of criminal activities. At the same time, they have unfolded activities in spiritual civilization in a big way to perform their duties in a civilized way in maintaining order in factories, villages, and stores, and doing good things. Statistics showed that in a span of six months or so, the city's militiamen did good things on some 2,000 occasions.

Presently, the 300,000 troops under Commander Tang Honggang have become Qiqihaer's effective strength in maintaining stability in the area.

### 'Heavy Storm' in High Army Hierarchy Noted

HK0609054990 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 155, 1 Sep 90 pp 6-7

["Notes on the Northern Journey" by Lo Ping (5012 0393): "A Heavy Storm in the High Army Hierarchy"]

[Text] Will history repeat itself?

Some people say: No. Others say: Yes. What is the fact? It is impossible to have a 100-percent replica of a historical event. Some distorted imitations may, however, appear.

An event which occurred on 1 August at the Great Hall of the People shocked the CPC's top echelon. Yang Shangkun regarded it as a repetition of history and called it the "August Countercurrent."

What is the "August Countercurrent" all about? Is this a duplicate of the "February Countercurrent"?

From 14 to 16 February 1967, Zhou Enlai presided over a top echelon meeting at Huaren Hall, Zhongnanhai. A group of veteran marshals and cadres (including Chen Yi, Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, and Tan



Zhenlin) criticized the inappropriate practice of the Central Cultural Revolution Group headed by Zhang Chunqiao. Tan Zhenlin even angrily rebuked that the Central Cultural Revolution Group was aimed at fixing veteran cadres.... This so-called "February Countercurrent" seemed to repeat itself at the Great Hall of the People on 1 August 1990.

#### **Old Generals Filed Grievances to Jiang Zemin at the Great Hall**

On the evening of 1 August, perhaps having long suspected that veteran cadres in the military would be in a fit of depression during the festival, Jiang Zemin met with 20-odd veteran generals and cadres at the Great Hall of the People, including Yang Dezhi, Li Desheng, Yu Qiuli, Chen Xilian, Zhang Aiping, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Chen Zaidao, and Ye Fei. Besides extending festive greetings to these veteran cadres, Jiang Zemin also seriously listened to their opinions.

So, the curtain was raised for the so-called "August Countercurrent."

#### **Yang Baibing Did Not Allow Dissidents To Attend the Get-Together**

This group of veteran military cadres have their own views about Yang Shangkun and Yang Baibing in normal times and have a particularly strong aversion to Yang Baibing. They are particularly dissatisfied that military power is held in the hands of the two Yangs and that the 3 million troops are virtually the Yangs' army, while Yang Baibing usually gives the cold shoulder to these old generals and cadres and tries to suppress them in every way. An army-civilian evening party was held on 30 July to celebrate Army Day. Those attending the party were mainly in-service senior leading cadres of the party, Government, and Army. Yang Baibing personally checked and approved the namelists of those to attend the party and to appear in newspapers. He crossed out all those against whom he held a grudge, not allowing them to attend the party or have their names appear in newspapers. In order to avoid censure, Yang Baibing let several veteran cadres like Li Desheng, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, and Chen Xilian attend a rehearsal-type singing and dancing performance on the previous night (29 July) that had nothing to do with the official festive celebrations. But this only provoked dissatisfaction on the part of veteran cadres, who thought that Yang Baibing had deliberately insulted them.

#### **Zhang Aiping Angrily Drove Away "Reporters" Sent by Yang Baibing**

The old and new resentments harbored in the hearts of the veteran cadres exploded in the Great Hall of the People. They poured out their complaints in front of Jiang Zemin and Yang Baibing became the target of public criticism. At that time, sent by Yang Baibing, the two reporters of JIEFANGJUN BAO and a deputy director of the Political Department of the General Office of the Central Military Commission came to the

Great Hall of the People to "gather news." On discovering the situation, some veteran cadres immediately drove away the three "uninvited guests" in a stern voice. General Zhang Aiping pointed at the trio, saying: "Were you sent to inform against us again? Get out!" The veteran cadres said to Jiang Zemin then and there: "Yang Baibing has gone too far by acting this way."

#### **Yang Shangkun Screamed Loudly: "August Countercurrent!"**

That evening (evening of 1 August), shortly after Jiang Zemin's meeting with the veteran cadres, the relevant news began to spread among high-ranking military cadres. Yang Baibing reported the situation to Yang Shangkun and Deng Xiaoping that very night, saying that 20-odd veteran cadres stirred up trouble at the Great Hall of the People to contend for position and better treatment from the party. On hearing the news at Beidaihe, Yang Shangkun yelled angrily over the phone: "This is an August Countercurrent, August Countercurrent!"

This, apparently, is an attack against the veteran cadres.

#### **The Disturbance Spread to the Top Hierarchy and the Central Military Commission**

Immediately after the utterance of the words "August Countercurrent," the disturbance went all the way from the Great Hall of the People to the high level in the Army. When the nature of the "disturbance" against the Central Cultural Revolution Group at the Huairan Hall in 1967 was determined to be a "countercurrent," it served as a slander and an attack against Tan Zhenlin and other people. Now, Yang Shangkun and Yang Baibing were playing the role of the Central Cultural Revolution Group of yesteryear, viewing the veteran cadres' resentments and grievances poured out in front of Jiang Zemin as a "countercurrent." This will, of course, cause a shock among the CPC's high hierarchy, primarily the high military hierarchy. Many high-ranking cadres felt indignant, greatly annoyed by Yang Shangkun's censure of "August Countercurrent" and his antagonistic attitude towards veteran cadres. The Central Military Commission paid very much attention to this affair and talked much about the matter. It is said that there was a great divergence of opinion.

#### **Deng Xiaoping Criticized the Two Yangs for "Making a Fuss Over Trifles and Making Too Many Enemies"**

Jiang Zemin also made a report to Deng Xiaoping. Yang Baibing intended to take advantage of this incident to fix veteran Army cadres, but this was opposed not only by Jiang Zemin, but also by people including Qin Jiwei and Liu Huaqing.

According to news circulating among the high level of military cadres, on the afternoon of 5 August, Jiang Zemin again made a phone call to Deng Xiaoping. Deng Xiaoping instructed Jiang Zemin: "You should be a fire fighter!" This means letting Jiang Zemin tackle this

matter well. Deng also instructed Jiang Zemin: Some people have reported to me that they (referring to Zhang Aiping and others) should move from their houses. It is better not to move now. Tell them that this will remain unchanged for 20 years. Deng also said: Big political issues should be discussed by the Central Military Commission Standing Committee.

Deng Xiaoping was quoted as criticizing Yang Shangkun and Yang Baibing by saying: "You are making a fuss over trifles and making too many enemies."

#### **Jiang Zemin Was Instructed by Deng To Be a "Fire Fighter"**

In the last few days, Jiang Zemin actively tried to extinguish or control the fire in the capital city. Besides calling a working meeting of the Central Military Commission to discuss this matter, he also personally summoned a dozen or so veteran cadres on the evening of 7 August to pacify them. Jiang Zemin also expressly instructed the central authorities and the Central Military Commission to make arrangements for veteran cadres to take part in some activities. He suggested asking some veteran cadres to attend a meeting convened in Beijing on 10 August, to commend advanced elements for taking up cudgels for a just cause and daringly fighting against criminal elements. So, Chen Xilian and Yu Qiuli "gloriously" attended this meeting.

Although the struggle resulting from the "disturbance" caused by the veteran military cadres at the Great Hall of the People took place back-to-back, instead of face-to-face, the acuteness of the struggle has come to light crystal clear. The shock and influence in the military is extremely great. Deng Xiaoping wanted Jiang Zemin to play the part of a fire fighter, but can this fire, which has been burning into ever-growing proportions, be put out?

### **Economic & Agricultural**

#### **Price Reform in Eighth Five-Year Plan 'Likely'**

HK0309015390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 3 Sep 90 p 12

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] China is likely to reintroduce price reform, a liberal economic policy associated with disgraced party chief Mr Zhao Ziyang, in the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Economic officials indicated the time was ripe for lifting the fixed prices on some commodities as a balance of supply and demand over commodities has been reached, after more than a year of the economic rectification campaign.

The latest issue of ECONOMIC REPORTER published today said price reform has been put prominently in the next five-year plan to be approved at the party plenum scheduled for late October.

Maintaining the price reform will be introduced under "strengthened government supervision". It said a mixture of fixed, government-guided and market prices will be introduced according to different commodities.

Prices of important agricultural products, basic industrial products and charges of public services will either be fixed or supervised by the government, it said.

The government will either have its hands off or only play a co-ordinating role in determining the prices of other commodities, the report said.

It said prices of some commodities which were put under government control during the rectification programme should be relaxed again.

Prices of those commodities which are "remarkably unreasonable" and which did not directly affect the livelihood of the masses should also be relaxed, it said.

The government will take steps to first abolish state subsidies on basic industrial products such as coal, oil and lumber.

The prices of those commodities could be relaxed after considering the ability of the enterprises to cope with the predicted increases in prices, it said.

#### **Nuclear Power Industry Development Urged**

OW0309172690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1545 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA)—Only by developing the nuclear power industry can we fundamentally solve the problem of energy shortage for a big country like China, suggested Qian Sanqiang and three other noted scientists.

According to today's "GUANGMING DAILY", Qian, Li Jue, Jiang Shenjie and Wang Ganchang all participated in the development of the country's first generation of nuclear weapons.

It has been forecast that in the middle of the next century the country will require energy equal to that produced by four billion tons of standard coal to meet its need of production and consumption, yet the maximum production of coal at that time is expected to be three billion tons.

The scientists opined that only nuclear power can narrow the gap.

They put forward three steps of development of nuclear power.

The first step is to set up nuclear power stations with a combined capacity of six million kw in this century to solve the problem of energy shortage in the eastern part of the country.

The next step is to set up stations with a total capacity of 30 million kw nuclear power by 2015.

The last step is that by 2050 nuclear power should account for 20 percent of the national total energy, keeping pace with high-tech developments in other countries and actively exploring fast neutron reactor and other related technology.

### **Nuclear Industry Seeks Foreign Investment**

HK0409043490 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
3 Sep 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Xie Songxin]

[Text] The nuclear industry, one of the most closely guarded sectors in China, is seeking co-operation with and investment from foreign partners for its non-military production.

"We want to join hands with advanced countries in the development of nuclear related civilian production, including nuclear energy," Zeng Mingkun, deputy director of the Project and Planning Bureau of the China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC), told BUSINESS WEEKLY.

In fact, there is an urgent need for the industry to seek collaboration with other countries—40,000 of its 300,000 workforce are idle as a result of sharp decreases in military orders.

The industry needs high investment if it is to shift some of the production lines in CNNC's 200 factories to non-military production purposes.

And Zeng said that since China was short of money, overseas capital resources would play an important role in the campaign and in launching new ventures to produce goods which sell well on the domestic and world markets.

According to CNNC Vice-Chairman Li Dingfang, the industry has set a goal of producing 2 billion yuan (\$422 million) worth of civilian goods a year by 1995—a 150 percent increase over the figure for last year.

And it hopes that by the year 2000, civilian products will account for at least half the industry's output value.

"We're actively seeking foreign investment for the nuclear industry," Zeng said, adding that a principle CNNC upholds is that creditors should charge reasonable interest rates and overseas co-operation partners should be responsible for selling some products abroad to balance foreign exchange earnings and spendings.

He said CNNC's factories manufacturing chemicals, machinery, instruments and metallurgical products were technically strong in China and had the potential to cooperate with foreign counterparts.

CNNC was also eager to join hands with foreign companies to turn nuclear related materials to civilian uses, he said.

"Our mastery of this technology is advanced in the world, although not the best," said Gao Lubin, a senior scientist trained in the Soviet Union in the 1950s and deputy chief engineer of CNNC.

In addition, the nuclear industry has a distinct advantage that other industrial sectors in China do not possess—a technically strong workforce.

One in every five CNNC employees is specially trained for the industry.

Soviet-trained scientists like Gao hold leading positions in China's nuclear industry which recruits graduates and post-graduates from renowned Chinese educational institutions such as Beijing University and Qinghua University in the capital and Jiaotong University in Shanghai.

CNNC has so far borrowed \$120 million from abroad for a chemical fertilizer plant in Sichuan Province and a titanium dioxide factory in Gansu Province. The two projects are under construction and are expected to start operation by 1993.

It has also launched two joint ventures with Japanese and West German companies. The ventures produce magnetic flow meters and photo-electric vacuum tubes which are widely used in geological explorations and medical photography.

Meanwhile, CNNC is speeding up construction of 15 export production bases.

The products the corporation plans to promote overseas include rare earth, synthetic diamonds, medical equipment, titanium dioxide, smoke alarms and calcium and lithium products.

"We're also planning to sell some nuclear related products abroad under the scrutiny of the International Organization of Atomic Energy," Zeng said.

These products include small nuclear reactors that are used for scientific research and analysis. China has sold one to Pakistan for \$1 million last year.

The nuclear industry exported \$20 million worth of civilian goods last year.

### **Nuclear Power Industry Developing in East Region**

OW0209012090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0051 GMT 2 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)—China is promoting the development of nuclear power in the eastern region, where the economy is comparatively developed and there is a serious shortage of energy.

Two nuclear power stations—the Qinshan nuclear power station and the Daya Bay nuclear power station—are under construction in Zhejiang and Guangdong Provinces, respectively.



With a capacity of 300,000 kw, the first construction phase of the Qinshan nuclear power station, designed by Chinese experts, will be completed and put into operation in March 1991.

The construction of the Daya Bay nuclear power station, with a capacity of 1.8 million kw, will be completed in 1993.

China also plans to start the second construction phase of the Qinshan nuclear power station, with a capacity of 1.2 million kw, as well as the construction of several other nuclear power stations.

In order to promote the development of nuclear power, China is making efforts to manufacture 600,000 kw nuclear power generating units with water-pressurized reactors by itself.

Meanwhile, China has also organized experts to carry out studies on the advanced technology of nuclear fuel circulation, a one-million-kw water-pressurized reactor and a fast breeder reactor.

#### Series Views Foreign Trade Progress

OW0209091390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0642 GMT 2 Sep 90

["This is the 104th in the series, 'Knowledge About China', which began April 16, 1990"—XINHUA editor's note]

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)—Four decades after the People's Republic was founded, China's foreign trade has achieved an increasingly high profile for its role in facilitating the country's open policy and national economic development.

China began foreign trade in the early 1950s, when it had just risen from the ruins of continuous wars. Trade however was done mainly with the Soviet Union and some East European and Asian nations, and the total trade value amounted to only one billion U.S. dollars.

From the late 1950s to the early 1970s, China's foreign trade fluctuated around four to six billion U.S. dollars until China restored its relations with the West and pushed up its overseas business by a big margin.

However it is only since late 1978, when China adopted reform and open policy, that the country's foreign trade has made dramatic headway, and in 1989 its imports and exports rose to a total of 110 billion U.S. dollars-worth, five times the 1978 figure.

China now boasts trade partners in 180 nations and regions all over the world, and has signed trade agreements with over 90 countries and the European Economic Community (EEC).

Hong Kong, Japan, the EEC, the U.S., the ASEAN nations and the Soviet Union, in that order, are the six major trading partners of China in terms of bilateral trade value.

Foreign trade restructuring in the past few years has shattered the monopoly of a handful of state-owned corporations, and 3,700 domestic enterprises are now authorized to engage in direct foreign trade, in addition to a large number of manufacturers engaged in export production.

Exports of manufactured goods have been growing, while those of primary materials have slipped onto a downward curve. On the import side, the proportion of raw materials has been on the rise and that of electronic appliances has slowed down.

Compared with the early 1950s, when only 10,000 kinds of products were exported, China now markets 50,000 kinds overseas, and nearly 50 of them enjoy the highest sales in the whole world.

#### Foreign-Funded Enterprises Total 25,220

OW0609092390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0619 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)—Today's OVERSEAS EDITION of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported that by the end of last July, the total number of approved foreign-funded enterprises had amounted to 25,220, and 2,800 of them were approved in the first half this year.

It said that overseas investors in China have come from more than 40 countries and regions. The total contracted amount of overseas investment reached 33.7 billion U.S. dollars, and the actual investment was 17 billion U.S. dollars.

In the past years, the paper said that more foreign investment has been put in the communications, energy and export production sectors. The proportion of production and technological enterprises has been increased, it noted.

The number of solely foreign-funded enterprises which were approved during the first half of this year has accounted for 23.2 percent of the total as against 14 percent for the same period last year.

#### Special Economic Zones Mark 10th Anniversary

HK0409022390 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 3 Sep 90 p 4

[Text] Celebrating their 10th birthday last week, China's special economic zones (SEZs) once again cast their spell: Their dazzling successes have illuminated a tunnel that may lead the whole nation out of economic difficulties.

"The central government does not have the money, so you go ahead to build (the zones) by ourselves and force yourself to be successful," senior leader Deng Xiaoping told Guangdong officials before Shenzhen, the first SEZ, was born on August 26, 1980.

The zones, designated in South China as industrialization testing grounds, aimed to introduce some free market mechanisms and find a way to promote the teetering national economy after the late 1960s.

Today, China's five SEZs—Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in Guangdong Province, Xiamen in Fujian Province and Hainan Island—are enjoying an economic growth rate much higher than the so-called "four Tigers", South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Shenzhen, for example, remained an unknown village bordering Hong Kong until 1980. With an annual industrial output growth rate of 69 percent, it has become a new industrialized city famous all over the world.

The city, whose 7,000 enterprises turned out an industrial output value of 11.6 billion yuan (\$2.5 billion) last year, was called "a city built overnight" by Americans, according to a PEOPLE'S DAILY report last week.

Hainan's production and service value last year also chalked up a hefty 63.4 percent compared with that of 1987 when Hainan had not become a SEZ.

Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen together generated a total industrial output value of 21.4 billion yuan (\$4.54 billion) last year, 17.8 times more than in 1979. Of last year's industrial output, 51 percent was made by enterprises with overseas investment.

By the end of June, the five zones had contracted to build more than 6,400 overseas-invested projects with \$10.2 billion. Actual overseas capital amounted to \$4 billion, the report said.

Each of the three figures accounts for roughly one-fourth of the national total, the report said.

At least 4,700 overseas-funded enterprises had gone into operation, forming a complete industrial system including electronics, machinery, textiles, petrochemical projects and food manufacturing.

More than 50 percent of the industrial products manufactured in the five SEZs find their way to overseas markets, the report said.

The zones, which cover only 0.0036 percent of China's territory, are generating almost 10 percent of the country's total export earnings. They reported total export earnings of \$3.85 billion last year.

The SEZs export 600 kinds of products including bicycles, television sets, telephones and computers.

Their share in the national export value is expected to be bigger this year as their value is growing much faster than the national average.

During the first half of this year, all the five zones except Hainan managed \$2 billion in exports, 18 percent more than during the same period last year.

The total area the four SEZs covered at their inception 10 years ago was only 338.4 square kilometres. Today, plus Hainan, they cover a total area of 34,500 square kilometres, an increase of more than 100 times.

The SEZs, like a setter in a volleyball match, have been pushing for a higher economic growth in the inland areas of China and bridging those areas with the outside world, the report said.

During the last 10 years, the SEZs have transferred 250 high-tech packages to help inland industrialization and set up 300 enterprises in inland areas. Meanwhile, in Shenzhen alone, inland and SEZ firms joined hands to invest 2.6 billion yuan (\$552 million) in establishing 1,500 equity joint ventures with overseas industrialists.

Shenzhen alone has created 700,000 jobs for inland people.

Abundant capital, advanced technology and management experience from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan merged with the inexpensive land, power and raw material resources, and a cheap and skillful labour force have turned these testing grounds of Chinese economic development into new rising industrial centres in the Asian-Pacific region, the report said.

Hong Kong alone had moved 1,000 industrial enterprises into the Chinese mainland, most of which were re-established in the SEZs.

In Shenzhen, at least 400,000 mainlanders go to work at Hong Kong-funded projects every day.

Experts predicted that, forced by rising wages and cost of land, 40,000 more enterprises are expected to move their businesses out of Hong Kong. The mainland has a good chance to attract them.

Meanwhile, because of similar reasons, Taiwan industrialists are swarming to the mainland for investment opportunities. During the first half of the year, more than 10,000 Taiwan business people came to the SEZs to look for business opportunities.

#### **'Rampant' Smuggling Reported Along Southeast Coast**

*OW0509184590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1247 GMT 5 Sep 90*

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)—Rampant smuggling is sweeping across China's southeast coast and making its way even to interior areas, posing an increasingly serious threat to the country's market order, according to a senior economic official.

Addressing a press conference here today, the official from the State Administration for Industry and Commerce said that cases of smuggling and trafficking in smuggled goods are not only great in number but also involve large sums of money.

Most of these cases involve illegal import of cigarettes and household electrical appliances, while on the other hand, valuable Chinese antiques continue to be smuggled out of the country.

According to statistics from the administration, the number of cigarettes smuggled into Chinese territory last year reached 900,000 boxes, 84 percent of the country's total cigarette imports that year.

In Guangdong Province alone, statistics show that cases of smuggling and trafficking in smuggled goods in the first half of this year rose by 86 percent over the same period last year.

In addition to the southeastern coastal provinces, smuggling activities were also reported along the coast in Shanghai, Dalian and Qingdao Cities, and an increasing number of cases have been reported from the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Yunnan Province and other inland areas.

The official noted that this illegal activity involves a large number of people and is gradually being carried on openly in certain areas.

A report from Fujian Province shows that a coastal village there employed all of its 96 fishing boats in smuggling.

#### Rules Implemented To Punish Speculation

OW0509154990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1328 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)—A document issued here today by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) provides more teeth for China's efforts to stamp out speculation and improve the market order.

The new document, approved by the State Council, was created to detail the rules for implementing the provisional regulation on the penalties for speculation which was issued by the State Council in 1987 as China's first such regulation.

The detailed rules issued today clearly define the 11 types of speculation activities originally spelt out in the earlier regulation, thus creating the groundwork for levying fines, precise charges and inflicting due punishment on speculators.

The punishments as stated in the new rules are more severe on the whole, especially for legal-person institutions, while flexibility is also allowed.

It contains stipulations concerning important procedures in handling speculation cases, giving administrations of industry and commerce the right to investigate, question, examine and handle such cases free from outside interference.

The new 26-article rules went into force as of today.

#### Official Says Increase in Imports Expected

HK0109015090 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
1 Sep 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Qu Yingpu]

[Text] China expects to see a rise in imports in the next four months, but a decline in new foreign investment this year, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Shen Jueren said yesterday.

Shen told reporters at a Beijing press conference that he expects overseas investment commitments this year to be some \$3.3 billion, the same as last year, but foresees a drop in new foreign capital from last year's \$5.6 billion.

Shen attributed the drop to a slump in investment negotiations during the second half of last year following the May to June unrest in Beijing.

The unrest however, did not have much impact on last year's foreign investment, which was higher than that of 1988, the vice-minister said. Negotiations on joint projects usually take six months to a year to reach agreement, he added.

The ministry's statistics for the first six months of this year showed that new foreign investments came to only \$2.35 billion, 22.3 per cent less than the corresponding period in 1989.

But, Shen said, negotiations on new projects are proceeding well in the second half of this year and overseas investment in China is expected to recover next year.

Investments from other Asian countries, in particular, are expected to increase next year, the vice-minister said.

He said Japanese industrialists had told him they would invest in new projects in China. Indonesia is also expected to increase investments following the resumption of bilateral relations.

Shen said China also welcomes more investment from South Korea and industrialists from both sides are talking about several projects. He did not specify which projects.

As for trade, Shen said he hopes for a recovery in imports in the second half of this year. Imports totalled \$19.8 billion in the first half, down 24.3 per cent from the corresponding period of last year according to the figures released by Chinese Customs.

According to economists, an increase in imports is likely because China has loosened credit control and vowed to moderate its trade surplus of \$5.56 billion during the first seven months of this year.

However, two other factors may continue to hinder higher import quotas—drying up of loans from the West, and its controls on selling high-tech products to China, economists say.



Shen said he expects the Eighth-Five-Year Plan (1991-95) to keep exports at a steady level, with a planned increase at a much lower rate.

During the first seven months of this year, China's exports totalled \$25.4 billion, up 16.9 per cent.

In other matters, Shen said the Gulf crisis has had a varied influence on China's overseas sales.

He said China has stopped trade with Iraq and Kuwait according to the United Nations resolution and Chinese workers on contracted projects in the two countries have been withdrawn.

This not only affects these Chinese workers' earning but Chinese building materials and equipment for the contracted projects in the two countries are also affected, Shen said.

However, China will benefit from rising oil prices because China exports more oil than it imports, Shen said.

The benefits will be small, because Chinese oil has a very small share on the markets of Japan and the United States, the two biggest buyers of Chinese oil.

#### **Petrochemical Industry Progresses With Exports**

*OW0609082190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0738 GMT 6 Sep 90*

["This is the 105th in the series, "Knowledge About China," which began April 16"—XINHUA editor's note]

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)—Petrochemical industry has become one of China's important industries since the discovery of Daqing oilfield in the 1960s.

China has completed five ethylene production projects, each with a capacity of 300,000 tons and accessory facilities, in Beijing, Shanghai, and Heilongjiang, Shandong and Jiangsu Provinces. With these China can now produce 1.9 million tons of ethylene a year, ranking ninth in the world.

Now the China petrochemical corporation has 36 large petrochemical, oil refining, synthetic fiber, nitrogen fertilizer enterprises, five construction and prospecting enterprises, seven scientific research and designing institutions, 10 technical schools and colleges, and six specialized companies directly under the corporation.

The corporation turns out more than 1,500 kinds of products. Last year its industrial output value came to 41.8 billion yuan. Its enterprises processed 96 million tons of crude oil, and produced 47 million tons of four major oil products namely gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel and lube.

China exported over five million tons of oil products and petrochemicals last year. This and imported oil products were worth 1.6 billion U.S. dollars.

Progress has also been made in the fields of international cooperation, processing imported crude oil and other chemical materials, and exporting technology.

#### **Export Controls To Be Strengthened**

*HK0609015390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
(BUSINESS STANDARD) in English 6 Sep 90 p 1*

[By Cheung Lai-kuen]

[Text] China Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT) has been holding discussions over ways of strengthening controls on exports from next year, a reliable source in Beijing said yesterday.

The source said a meeting in Beijing, which had been held behind closed doors late last month, had proposed limiting exports through China's various import/export corporations headquartered in Beijing.

He explained that further controls on exports were aimed at streamlining China's foreign trade.

He said there had been no final decisions made at the Beijing meeting.

But he expected more such discussions to be held in the next few months.

The source said a new policy on export controls was likely to be announced by the end of the year in conjunction with China's eighth five-year economic plan.

The source expected more powers to be vested with the various import/export corporations' headquarters on managing regional companies.

Currently, regional import/export companies come under the management of the Regional Commission of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

In addition, he expected more products to be brought under the export licences scheme.

He said China's foreign trade had become chaotic as a result of reforms which had come into force in 1988.

In spite of a number of controls which had been implemented within this period, the system was still disorganized.

The source explained that MOFERT had over the last three years been stepping in to tighten controls whenever chaos prevailed in the foreign trade sector.

But MOFERT usually eased its stringent policy after the problems had been straightened out.

It was at such times that the market invariably returned to its chaotic state, he said.

He said the major issue governing the 1988 reforms was to apply a contractual responsibility on all import/export corporations and regional companies.

Under such a system, MOFERT spells out annual export targets to firms at the beginning of each year.

By the end of the year, the firms have to turn over their foreign currency earnings to the central government in exchange for the same amount in renminbi.

But the system allows all export firms to retain a certain proportion of their foreign currency earnings if their export performances exceed the target set by MOFERT.

The attraction of retaining foreign currency has resulted in a number of firms resorting to fraudulent activities such as the submission of counterfeit export licences, he said.

At the time they were adopted, MOFERT said the reforms were an experiment which would be reviewed after three years.

The source said those participating at last month's meeting were heads from all departments under MOFERT and import/export corporations.

#### **Series Examines China's Banking Sector**

*OW2908083690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0617 GMT 29 Aug 90*

["This is the 94th in the series "Knowledge About China," which began April 16—the editor"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)—China has established a banking system which includes a central bank, four specialized banks and other banking institutions.

The system is a result of China's economic reform during the 1980s.

Before that, China only had one bank, i.e. the People's Bank of China, which was responsible for both note issuing and credits.

Since 1983, when the State Council decided to empower the People's Bank of China to act as the central bank, it has concentrated on drawing up banking policies, regulating currency circulation and conducting industrial management.

Meanwhile, four specialized national banks have been set up to take over the detailed business handed over by the People's Bank of China.

They are the Industrial and Commercial Bank, the Agricultural Bank, the People's Construction Bank and the Bank of China.

While the Bank of China specializes in foreign exchange business, the other three mainly deal with transactions in their relevant fields of specialization.

To date, these banks have provided 1,450 billion yuan in loans to various sectors of the national economy and absorbed 630 billion yuan of urban and rural savings deposits.

The present amount of currency in circulation is about 210 billion yuan.

Furthermore, the state has set up a number of national or regional trust and investment companies and non-bank financial institutions which are also playing an important role in the country's financial sector.

#### **Automotive Industry Advances Under Joint Ventures**

*OW0109010790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0044 GMT 1 Sep 90*

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)—After four decades of development, China's automotive industry has become an integrated system of automobile manufacturing. Now the country is capable of producing 700,000 automobiles and 1.1 million motorcycles a year.

Since China adopted the reform and opening policy in 1978 the automotive industry has introduced over 200 items of advanced expertise from foreign countries, including product design, manufacturing and testing techniques, as well as management.

The introduced auto types include heavy-duty and light trucks, sedan cars, buses, mini-vehicles, reshaped vehicles and automobiles for special uses.

The automotive industry is divided into three major groups—the No. 1 Automobile Works Group in Changchun, the No. 2 Automobile Works Group in Shenyang, and the Heavy-Duty Truck Corporation Group in Jinan.

The No. 1 Automobile Works Group mainly produces Jiefang trucks and "Audi" cars.

The Dongfeng trucks made by the No. 2 Automobile Works Group have a ready market at home, with some exported to foreign countries.

The Heavy-Duty Truck Corporation Group introduced heavy-duty truck manufacturing expertise from Austria and can produce Steyer heavy-duty trucks of the advanced world level.

Apart from these three major groups some local enterprise groups, especially automotive groups in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Shenyang, also play an important role in China's automotive industry.

Recent years have seen great headway made in the development of Sino-foreign joint ventures in this sector.

The Shanghai Volkswagen, a joint effort with Federal Germany's Volkswagen company, has produced nearly 60,000 Santana cars since it went into operation in 1985.

The Beijing Jeep [BJ] Corporation, a joint-venture with Chrysler Motors Corporation of the U.S., produces Cherokee and BJ 212 jeeps, which also have a ready market.

Now China is striving to expand its capacity to make the automotive industry a pillar industry of the national economy.

### Li Peng on Irrigation, Water Conservation

OW0509111090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0955 GMT 1 Sep 90

["Premier Li Peng and Others Meet With Delegates to the National Forum on the Infrastructural Construction of Irrigation and Water Conservation"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA)—[Passage indistinct] We must focus our manpower, material, and funds on the effort to harness major rivers and vigorously promote the construction of infrastructure in irrigation and water conservation, so as to expedite agricultural development.

The meeting was held in the State Council conference room in Zhongnanhai. Li Peng, Song Ping, Tian Jiyun, Chen Junsheng, and other leading comrades had a lively discussion with representatives on ways to boost construction of infrastructure in irrigation and water conservation, improve water conservation facilities, and promote water conservation undertakings, etc.

In his briefing, Yang Zhenhuai, minister of water resources, said: This is the first time in 12 years that the Ministry of Water Resources has convened an important conference on this scale. During the forum, representatives earnestly discussed the status of water conservation efforts and future tasks. Generally speaking, we have done well in this regard. Last year, leaders at all levels gave attention to construction of infrastructure in irrigation and water conservation. At their encouragement, people invested more in this area. Efforts were not only more solid than ever but also were on the largest scale and bore the most remarkable results in the past 10 years. However, we are still confronted with a very grim picture on the water conservation front. He suggested: In the 1990's, we should enhance our efforts to harness major rivers and consolidate and heighten our flood control capability. We should make more effective comprehensive utilization of water resources and devote more efforts to developing hydroelectric power plants to meet our power needs. We should step up the construction of infrastructure in irrigation and water conservation and improve low- and medium-yield farmland. We should make efforts to open up wasteland and reclaim land from the sea. We should develop farmland that guarantees high and steady yields irrespective of drought or flooding.

Wang Lequan, vice governor of Shandong Province; Meng Junxiu, deputy secretary general of the Sichuan provincial government; Xu Xingguan, vice governor of Zhejiang Province; Zhuo Kangning, vice governor of Hunan Province; Su Changpei, vice governor of Fujian Province; and others spoke at the meeting. They

expressed their opinions on enhancing the unified management of water resources, boosting the construction of infrastructure in irrigation and water conservation, and relevant policies.

In his speech, Li Peng said: We have made great achievements on the water conservation front since the founding of our country. The rapid agricultural development of the past 40 years can be attributed, in a large part, to our water conservation efforts. Comrades on the water conservation front have made great achievements. He extended his sincere regards to all working on the water conservation front on behalf of the State Council.

Li Peng said: We must pay close attention to the construction of water conservation facilities in order to elevate our agriculture to a new level. No other country in the world can solve the problem of feeding 1.1 billion people in China. We can only depend on ourselves to solve this problem. He said: The history of the Chinese nation is, in a sense, one of flood fighting. We must carry forward the Chinese nation's fine tradition of hard work, mobilize our peasants, promote the infrastructural construction of irrigation and water conservation in a down-to-earth manner, and develop farmland that guarantees high and steady yields irrespective of drought or flooding.

Li Peng said: We should heed the need for water conservation and try to understand the importance of water conservation from a strategic perspective. We should regard water conservation as essential to the national economy's infrastructure and as a basic industry, incorporating it in the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Since China has relatively insufficient water resources, we must strengthen the management and conservation of our water resources. We should use our water resources in an economic, planned, and scientific way. He said: We should adopt policies to further encourage localities and peasants to construct small hydroelectric stations and all concerned should support the development of hydroelectric industry. Departments of water resources may build multipurpose hydroelectric stations aimed chiefly at water conservation and use profits from electricity to foster water conservation efforts. We must strengthen the work force on the water conservation front and solve practical problems.

Song Ping said in his speech: Leaders at all levels must give priority to the construction of water conservation facilities and promote it as a basic industry. Agriculture, as well as industries in urban areas, cannot develop without water. Therefore, we should promote the construction of water conservation facilities in a planned and scientific way. We should enhance the harnessing of major rivers in an all-around way; that is, we should take into consideration both the upper and lower river stretches and work on this in a concerted manner. He said: All localities should rely on themselves to carry out the infrastructural construction of irrigation and water conservation. They have to draw on their own resources,



work hard, be persistent, and enlist help from all segments of society. There will always be hope in our agricultural development as long as leaders at all levels pay attention and mobilize the people to work on irrigation and water conservation projects.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades from 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities; responsible comrades from 14 cities with independent economic decisionmaking power; and responsible persons of concerned departments of the State Council.

#### **Li Peng, Song Ping at Construction Meeting**

OW0209062890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0556 GMT 2 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)—China will concentrate its efforts on harnessing big rivers and launching large scale water conservancy projects in a bid to promote China's agricultural development, Premier Li Peng said Saturday.

Li made the remarks at a national meeting on capital construction of farmland and water conservancy projects, which was held in Beijing yesterday. Senior party and government leaders Song Ping, Tian Jiyun and Chen Junheng also attended the meeting.

In his speech, the premier extended his regards to all the people working for water conservancy construction on behalf of the State Council.

Water conservancy plays an important role in agricultural development over the past four decades. More energetic efforts should be made to speed up the construction of water conservancy projects, Li said.

As a country that suffers from water shortage, China should strengthen management of water resources and make a planned and scientific use of water, Li said.

The premier said that preferential policies will be adopted to encourage development of small hydro-electric power stations built with funds raised either by local governments or by farmers. Meanwhile, water conservancy departments across the country should build multiple-purpose hydro-electric power stations.

Song Ping, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said leading officials at all levels should place water conservancy on the agenda, draft overall plans and make concerted efforts in harnessing rivers.

#### **Farmers Expect Bumper Autumn Harvest**

OW0509132790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0827 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)—China will reap a bumper autumn harvest this year thanks to the efforts of the country's major autumn crops production areas.

While many farmers have used scientific methods to transform middle- and low-yield cropland, most of these areas, including Jilin, Heilongjiang and Hebei Provinces, have also enlarged growing areas for corn and rice.

For instance, in northeastern China's Jilin Province, the growing areas for corn and rice this autumn reached 2.2214 million hectares and 480,000 hectares respectively, up 12 percent and 18.5 percent over last year.

Farmers have also increased growing areas for some high-yield crops and applied more fertilizer to farmland in order to ensure this year's bumper autumn harvest.

#### **Resources for Agricultural Development Surveyed**

OW0509122390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0100 GMT 2 Sep 90

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Jiang Yaping (5592 0068 1627) and XINHUA reporter Wang Yanbin (3769 6056 1755)]

[Text] Beijing, 2 September (XINHUA)—After a large-scale survey of agricultural resources in the early 1980's, China is presently conducting another survey of its agricultural resources nationwide.

The prime purpose of this survey which will be used to draft a general plan for the regional development of agriculture in China is to gather information on medium and low yield farmland, forests, tea and fruit plantations, and aquatic farms as well as barren hills, wasteland, and uncultivated shores and waterways; to learn about the quantity, quality, and distribution of these resources and the difficulties, potential, and main constraining factors pertaining to their development and utilization; and to conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation. A survey and appraisal of the terrain and underground water resources will be conducted for arid regions.

According to sources, some provinces have made a head start in this regard, and are conducting or have completed such surveys as a part of their need for agricultural development. They have gained a certain amount of experience and have achieved fairly good results. Jiangxi Province completed a survey on some of its reserve resources for agricultural development last year. This has a positive impact on agricultural development in central and southern Jiangxi. Jiangsu and Anhui are following closely behind and made arrangements for this task last year. In the first place, Anhui selected 15 counties for a pilot project with a view to gaining experience and exploring the methods. On the basis of this experiment, it launched a survey provincewide during the second half of this year. In addition to these, Hubei, Hunan, Guangzhou, Shaanxi, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, and Gansu have also begun several or special surveys on their reserve resources for agricultural development.

According to briefings by experts of the National Agricultural Zoning Committee, in the past, China had carried out extensive surveys on agricultural resources

but because of the urgent need to correct the "leftist" inclination of that time, the task had been rather unrefined. Moreover, with the lapse of time, the situation surrounding these resources have undergone great changes and cannot meet the present planning requirements. They noted that the success of the survey is important to the development of agriculture at all levels and in all localities, to the expansion of the overall production capacity of farmland, and to the output of grain, cotton, vegetable oils, and sugar. Obtaining a clear picture on the variety, quantity, quality, and distribution of farmland resources in reserve, and drafting a comprehensive program for their development and utilization will help to alleviate China's dilemma of an expanding population and diminishing farmland.

The Third National Agricultural Zoning Work Conference which ended in Beijing recently noted that the survey of the reserve resources for agricultural development will have a bearing on the future development of agriculture in general. Governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership over this task, and provide strong support. Relevant departments must cooperate with each other, carry out the survey soundly, and strive to complete it within two years.

#### **Importation of Agricultural Technology Stressed**

OW0109061090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0547 GMT 1 Sep 90

[Text] Harbin, September 1 (XINHUA)—China has given priority to importing agricultural technology in recent years, according to a senior government official.

Hong Bazheng, vice-minister of agriculture, said that China has sent 2,700 visiting scholars and 2,000 students abroad to study agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, and invited 1,500 foreign experts to deliver lectures, give technical guidance and consultancy and conduct cooperative research.

Foreign experts have played an important role in spreading the use of plastic sheets, hybrid rice, fertilizers and biological techniques.

Wang Nai, director of the State Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs, said that China has set up ties with 20 experts organizations in 14 countries in this field. The state will help localities to invite foreign experts according to real needs in the 1991-95 period.

#### **Excessive Stockpiles of Fertilizers Reported**

HK2908064590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
24 Aug 90 p 2

[Report by Fan Yong (2868 0516) and Xie Qing (6200 7230): "China-Made Fertilizer Unsalable"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, there have been excessive stockpiles of China-made fertilizers. In late June, the carbon, ammonium, and phosphate fertilizers piled up in the chemical fertilizer enterprises across the country increased by 61 percent over the beginning of the year, and 3.7 fold over the same period of last year, and the commercial inventory of fertilizers nationwide was also in great excess of a rational amount. The situation has seriously threatened the future of the chemical fertilizer enterprises. A large number of small chemical fertilizer enterprises have been forced to suspend or reduce their production and the relevant production capability dropped by a big margin. The responsible cadre of the Chemical Industry Ministry said the causes of the excessive stockpiles are as follows:

- Peasants applied less fertilizer. In some areas, the inventory of grain mounted, grain price dropped, and the rate of return on applied fertilizer was low with the result that higher output was not accompanied by a higher income, affecting the peasants' enthusiasm for applying fertilizer.
- The fertilizers imported were more than planned. Too many channels and ineffective control caused imported fertilizers to far exceed the quota set by the state, seriously affecting the domestic market for chemical fertilizers.
- The policy which put chemical fertilizers under exclusive state control lacked supportive measures. The department responsible for agricultural funds failed to purchase in time the fertilizers produced by chemical fertilizer enterprises for lack of funds, so it was unable to play the role of a "reservoir."

The cadre continued: To prevent China's chemical fertilizer industry from suffering serious setbacks and to guarantee agricultural production and development, it is necessary to take immediate measures to solve the problem.

First, we should offer commercial loans with interest [tie xi dai kuan 6317 1873 6313 2949] to purchase chemical fertilizers kept in stock to preserve the related productive force; second, we should strictly carry out the state policy on importing chemical fertilizers, readjust the variety of the fertilizers imported, and limit the amount. We suggest that the government include the import of fertilizers into the state plan and make it a rule that no import of chemical fertilizers is allowed without an import license. Third, it is necessary to improve the policy of linking the sale of grain under contract to the supply of chemical fertilizers, and change the conception that the fertilizer supplied in connection with such purchases must be high-concentration fertilizers. We should encourage the practice of substituting low-concentration fertilizers for high-concentration fertilizers or supplementing the latter with the former.

### East Region

#### Anhui People's Congress Committee Meeting Ends

OW0509215590 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Sep 90

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The 18th meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee closed on the afternoon of 1 September.

Chairman Wang Guangyu spoke at the closing session of the meeting.

The meeting approved the interim provisions for imposing penalties and confiscating financial resources in Anhui Province. It adopted a resolution approving Huainan City's interim provisions on procedures for drafting local laws and statutes; a decision to set up a rural economic work committee under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and a resolution accepting the resignation of Shan Wenzhang from the post of Standing Committee member of the provincial People's Congress. It also made personnel appointments and removals.

During panel discussions held on the afternoon of 31 August and the morning of 1 September, members earnestly examined the provincial people's government reports on the progress made in implementing the 1990 Anhui Provincial Economic Plan in the first half of this year and on the situation in grain procurement and market in Anhui. They said: Overall, the implementation of the 1990 provincial economic plan was good and the report conforms to the reality in Anhui. The provincial people's government has put forth a number of concrete tasks which should be attended to at present. However, in view of the serious problems currently existing in Anhui's economy, it is rather difficult to fulfill this year's planned tasks.

The meeting urged the provincial people's government to further adopt effective measures for implementing the 1990 provincial economic plan so that it can be fulfilled in a satisfactory manner.

The members said: The provincial people's government and its grain department have actively overcome difficulties and scored marked results in increasing grain procurement and marketing. It is necessary to correctly assess the situation in grain production and continue to stabilize the policies by strengthening the planning of grain procurement and marketing, effectively protecting farmers' production enthusiasm, and striving to improve the work in grain procurement and supply.

Chairman Wang Guangyu spoke at the closing of the meeting. He said: To step up the efforts to enact local laws and statutes is a pressing and arduous task in the current drive to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform. [passage indistinct]

He said: Through efforts by the people all over Anhui, the provincial economy is moving in a healthy direction. However, much remains to be done to fulfill this year's economic targets. We must heighten our spirit, work hard and in a down-to-earth manner, and do everything possible to successfully carry out the plan. Efforts should be made to further stabilize and perfect the enterprise contractual responsibility system, launch the double increase and double economy campaign extensively and in a deep-going manner, further invigorate enterprises, readjust product mix, and raise economic efficiency. It also is necessary to vigorously improve the logistic work for agriculture in continuing to exert efforts to win a bumper autumn agricultural harvest, while making ample preparations for autumn sowing.

Zheng Rui, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, chaired the general session held on the afternoon of 1 September. Vice Chairmen Chen Tingyuan, Chen Tianren, and Du Hongben attended the meeting.

Shao Ming, vice governor, and Wang Chengle, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, observed the meeting.

#### Anhui History Society Elects New Leaders

OW0509224090 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Sep 90

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] A council meeting of the New Fourth Army History Society of Anhui Province was held in Hefei on 25 August. Chairman Li Shinong presided over the meeting. Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, sent a congratulatory letter to the meeting, affirming the achievements made by the society since its establishment 10 years ago and the significance of its work. He said in his letter: The study and publicity campaign on the New Fourth Army and the strongholds for the war of resistance against Japan today has a practical significance for our efforts to promote patriotism, carry forward the revolutionary tradition, enhance socialist ethics, revitalize China, and develop Anhui. The meeting reviewed and summarized the society's work in the past 10 years. It affirmed the society's remarkable achievements in the study of the South Anhui Incident [in 1941], of the personages of the New Fourth Army, and of the financial and economic history of the anti-Japanese strongholds, as well as in the compilation of materials on the history of the anti-Japanese strongholds. The society has published and issued some of the results of its study.

In light of the new situation, the meeting elected a new leading body. Comrades Lu Rongjing, Li Shinong, (Zhang Haifan), Wang Guangyu, and Lu Xuebin were elected honorary chairmen, and Ma Changyan was given the chairmanship. Ten vice chairmen were also elected. In addition, the society named 12 consultants and



elected 23 council members, one secretary general, and four deputy secretaries general.

At the end of the meeting, chairman Ma Changyan elaborated the society's future work plan. He said: The society will carry out a number of projects in the coming year as its present to the party's 70th birth anniversary. The projects include the publication of the society's journal, a symposium on the 50th anniversary of Comrade [Liu] Shaoqi's stay in east Anhui [in 1941], a seminar on the 50th anniversary of the South Anhui Incident, and the publication of memoirs of veterans of the New Fourth Army, and the "New Fourth Army in Anhui"—a large pictorial on the glorious achievements of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries as well as revolutionary martyrs. These projects will provide our youngsters' minds and our society excellent and healthful nourishment and teach them our revolutionary traditions.

#### **Chen Huanyou on Promoting Clean Government**

*OW0609000990 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 90 p 1*

[By reporter Yao Guoguang (1202 0948 0432)]

[Text] At 8:45 pm yesterday [2308114590 GMT], after listening to the State Council's telephone conference on "promoting clean government and checking unhealthy professional trends [among government organs]," provincial Governor Chen Huanyou pointed out: Promoting clean government and checking unhealthy professional trends is an important step in implementing the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. It has a direct bearing on the people's immediate interests, as well as the image of the party and the government. It also is an important matter which could influence the people's loyalty. Therefore, governments and leading cadres at all levels must heighten their sense of responsibility and urgency, and, in accordance with the party Central Committee's resolution and the State Council plan, conscientiously check unhealthy professional trends. This task must be done thoroughly and successfully.

Since the policy of "being open in the process and results of handling affairs and being supervised by the masses" was implemented in the province last year to promote clean government, some problems have been solved. However, unhealthy professional trends have not yet been tackled thoroughly. Currently, what the people complain about most are illegal exaction of fees, apportionment of expenses, and imposition of fines. These problems disturb financial and economic order, increase the financial burdens of enterprises and the people, and cause huge revenue loss to the state. They also go against our fundamental purpose of serving the people, encourage unhealthy trends, and weaken our effort to promote clean government. In accordance with the party Central Committee's "decision" and the State Council's plan, the provincial authorities are now drawing up a

comprehensive program to rectify the "three illegal practices." A province-wide rectification campaign will be launched to firmly enforce the state's regulations and decrees, enhance the examination of requests to collect fees, issue fines, raise money, and their management, and plug all loopholes. Any violation of law and discipline should be investigated and dealt with strictly to ensure that law and discipline is observed.

Chen Huanyou stressed: The key to checking unhealthy professional trends lies in leadership. Leaders at all levels should have a correct concept of power. They should understand that power is invested by the people and can only be used to benefit the people. Except for the personal interests allowed by regulations and policies, no leader should seek selfish interests and privileges. None should even try to play jobbery or seek personal gains at public expense. Leading organs and cadres at all levels should set good examples themselves for other cadres to follow. All departments and units should conduct a thorough educational campaign on professional ethics. They should organically link it to the educational campaign enforcing ideals and discipline, the ideological and political work, and spiritual construction. They should also institute and strengthen an internal self-restraint mechanism to raise the quality of their cadres and workers and improve their professional workstyle.

Also listening to the telephone conference were leading comrades Cao Hongming, Cao Keming, Gao Dezheng, Wu Xijun, and Ji Yunshi, as well as responsible persons of all provincial departments and city governments.

#### **Policies on New Pudong Area To Be Published**

*HK0509050390 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 3 Sep 90 p 1*

["Special dispatch": "Specific Policies on New Pudong Area Will Be Announced Next Monday"]

[Text] Shanghai, 2 Sep (TA KUNG PAO)—A number of specific policies and regulations on the new Pudong area, that were formulated by the departments concerned of the Shanghai Municipality and completed before the end of August, and will be officially published at a news briefing to be held on 10 September. Responsible persons of the departments concerned, including the Special Economic Zones Office of the State Council, People's Bank of China, General Administration of Customs, and Ministry of Finance, will make a special trip to Shanghai to attend the news briefing.

The State Council will attach great importance to the opening and development of Pudong. At a recent relevant meeting of the State Council, Premier Li Peng emphasized many times that the opening and development of Pudong was an important strategic policy decision of the whole country. In the course of formulating the specific policies and regulations on the new Pudong area, the departments concerned of the State Council gave much support and assistance.

According to well-informed sources, at the forthcoming news briefing, Shanghai Municipality and the departments concerned of the State Council will publish nine specific policies and regulations, including "A Number of Regulations of Shanghai Municipality on Encouraging Foreign Businessmen To Invest in the New Pudong Area," "A Number of Regulations of Shanghai Municipality on the Management of Land of the New Pudong Area," and the "Regulations on the Management of Waigaoqiao Bonded District of Shanghai."

### Southwest Region

#### Tibet Holds National Unity Meeting

OW0509135390 Lhasa Tibet Television Service  
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Sep 90

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Excerpts] [Video opens with a wide-range shot of a large auditorium where hundreds of people standing in ovation, cutting to show a medium shot of leaders standing on the rostrum, applauding] A three-day first regional meeting to commend advanced units and individuals in promoting unity among nationalities ended in Lhasa on the afternoon of 3 September.

[Camera shows close-up shots of Tian Congming, seated and reading from script] The meeting was chaired by Tian Congming, deputy secretary of the regional party committee.

[Ba Sang is seen in a close shot, standing and reading from script] Ba Sang, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, read a decision of the Tibet autonomous regional party committee and the autonomous regional people's government to commend advanced units and individuals in national unity.

A staff member of the meeting read a namelist of the advanced units and individuals.

Then, an elaborate award ceremony followed. Hu Jintao, secretary of the regional party committee, Gyaincain Norbu, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional people's government, presented hadas to representatives of 104 advanced units and 298 advanced individuals. Ismail Amat, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and the regional party, government, and military leaders delivered awards to the advanced units and individuals. [While the announcer reads the report, video shows Hu Jintao and Gyaincain Norbu presenting white silk scarves to award recipients, and Ismail Amat and other leaders passing out embroidered banners] [passage omitted]

[Camera focuses on Gyaincain Norbu, standing and reading from script] Gyaincain Norbu, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the

regional people's government, made a closing speech at the meeting. He said: The meeting has been held in an animated atmosphere and with high spirits. The meeting is a great success and will exert profound influence because of the publicity of advanced experience. Comrade Ismail Amat's ebullient speech at the meeting has greatly encouraged us. Comrade Hu Jintao's important speech at the meeting, entitled "Consolidate and Develop the Grand Unity Among All Nationalities, Strive To Build a United, Prosperous, and Civilized New Socialist Tibet," has reviewed objectively the glorious history of national unity in Tibet in the nearly four decades since its peaceful liberation. It has provided a comprehensive analysis of the situation of national unity in Tibet, a scientific summary of Tibet's basic experience in promoting national unity, and an incisive exposition on the great importance of strengthening national unity. It has also further systematically put forward the guiding principles and tasks for strengthening national unity. The speech reflects the party's basic line and principles toward cadres of minority nationalities, the important instructions made by Comrade Jiang Zemin during his inspection tour of Tibet, and the guidelines of the fourth autonomous regional party congress. The speech conforms with the reality in Tibet and is of great significance for guiding unity, progress, and prosperity of nationalities in Tibet as well as for safeguarding the motherland's unification. All prefectures, cities, departments, and units in Tibet must conscientiously transmit and implement and penetratingly study this speech. Efforts must be made to ensure that it is carried out down to the grass-roots level by all individuals with words and deeds. Efforts must also be made to evaluate the implementation with concrete actions.

[Camera pans award recipients, seated in the front rows of the audience; camera also shows close-up shots of Ismail Amat, Hu Jintao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, and other leaders who are seated on the rostrum]

Gyaincain Norbu said: The purpose of this meeting, convened by the regional party committee and the regional people's government to commend advanced units and individuals, is to publicize extensively and in-depth their exemplary deeds and advanced experience all over the region, thereby creating a powerful force of public opinion for encouraging the healthy tendency of enhancing socialist conviction, strengthening national unity, safeguarding the motherland's unification, and struggling in unity to build a new Tibet. The purpose of the commendation meeting is also to unite and mobilize the forces in all quarters under the banners of socialism, patriotism, grand unity of all nationalities, and the revolutionary spirit of building a united, prosperous, and civilized new socialist Tibet, in ensuring a long period of stability and order, a sustained, steady, and coordinated economic growth, and a marked improvement in the people's livelihood in Tibet; in promoting unity, progress, and prosperity of nationalities in Tibet; and in realizing the fighting goal put forward the fourth autonomous regional party committee with one heart and one mind and in high spirits.

[Video continues to show alternate close-up shots of Gyaincain Norbu and pan shots of the audience] Gyaincain Norbu called on party and government organizations at all levels to show concern for advanced units and individuals in national unity, cherishing and supporting them and bringing their role into full play. He expressed the hope that the advanced units and individuals will learn from and constantly mingle with the masses of all nationalities. It is hoped that the advanced units and individuals will be modest and prudent, and guard against arrogance and rashness in striving to achieve further progress and win greater honor, thereby contributing more to the unity and progress of all nationalities.

In closing, all attendees of the meeting sang aloud and in unison the song "Without the Communist Party, There Would Be No New China." Amid the majestic singing, the curtains dropped on the meeting. [Camera pans the audience, standing and singing]

Regional party, government, and military leaders Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Mao Rubai, Danzim, Ma Lisheng, Zi Cheng, Chen Hanchang, (Zhang Xiangming), Niu Ruizhou, Cao Xu, Hou Jie, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Lang Jie, Jangzhong Zhaxi Doje, Wang Guangxi, Hu Songjie, Gyamco, Gying Puncog Cedain, Tudao Doje, Gong Daxi, Zheng Ying, Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, Lhalu Cewang Doje, Huokang Suolang Bianba, Tangmai Gongjue Baimu, Qaba Gaisang Wangdui, Cedain Zhoima, (Qiu Jian), (Wang Hailing), and (Yang Youcai) attended the meeting. [As the announcer reads the names, each of the leaders is seen in a close-up shot]

(Puncog Wangjie), a member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and Nationalities Committee, as well as leaders from the Inner Mongolian, Xinjiang Uygur, Guangxi Zhuang, and Ningxia Hui autonomous regions Qian Fenyong, Yibulayin Rouzi, (Zhang Guomin), Huang Baoyao, (Bai Zhenhua), and (Ma Wenxue), attended the meeting on invitation.

#### **Editorial Stresses Importance of National Unity**

*OW0509122890 Lhasa Tibet Television Network in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Sep 90*

["Text" of 4 September XIZANG RIBAO editorial: "Hold Aloft the Banner of National Unity and Advance on the Crest of Victory"; from the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] The first autonomous regional commendation meeting on national unity was ceremoniously convened and has come to a successful close. It was a major happy event in the political life of the people of various nationalities in Tibet. We warmly congratulate the meeting on its success and pay our highest respects to delegates attending the meeting.

The convocation of the national unity commendation meeting shows a greater political stability and a healthy

growth of national unity in Tibet. The national unity commendation meeting was an important activity carried out by the cadres and people of various nationalities in Tibet in the course of thoroughly implementing the important instructions issued by General Secretary Jiang Zemin during his inspection tour of Tibet and the guidelines of the fourth autonomous regional party congress. It was a grand review of the progress made by Tibet in national unity in the nearly 40 years since Tibet's peaceful liberation. It was a general mobilization to further strengthen national unity in Tibet. The experience summed up and exchanged during the meeting surely will further strengthen and promote the unity among people of various nationalities in Tibet. It surely will yield important and far-reaching effects in the building of a united, rich, and new socialist Tibet with a well-developed culture.

Our country is a big socialist family composed of 56 fraternal nationalities. In our long history, the people of all these nationalities, working hard together, have built our great motherland and created our brilliant history and magnificent culture. The people of various nationalities in China, including the Tibetan nationality, have made indelible contributions to the development and progress of our motherland. The unity, fraternity, and mutual assistance among the people of various nationalities are fine traditions cultivated jointly by all fraternal nationalities in our country.

Since the founding of New China, our party, the Communist Party of China, has applied the Marxist view on nationalities in correctly handling the relations among various nationalities in our country, completely abolished the past system of national oppression, and achieved equality among all nationalities. It has established a new socialist relationship among all nationalities across the country and ushered in a new era in national unity and progress in our country.

Since the peaceful liberation of Tibet, we have worked under the correct leadership and kind attention of the party Central Committee and relied on solid unity among the people of various nationalities in the region. We have waged a successful anti-splittist struggle, upheld the unification of the motherland, strengthened the border defense of China's southwestern region, buried feudal serfdom, and established a government of people's democratic dictatorship. We have engaged in great construction projects to refurbish the region's environment. As a result, the people of various nationalities in Tibet who used to lead a miserable life under feudal serfdom have stood up politically, economically, and culturally, and become masters of their own fate.

All the historic earthshaking changes in Tibet in the last 40 years were made under party guidance; they were the result of fraternal unity among the people of various nationalities in the region who are fighting side by side. Without national unity, such great achievements would have been impossible.



History proves incontrovertibly that national unity is a victory banner. Holding aloft this banner in the last several decades, we have promoted social progress and historical development in Tibet. History will also continue to prove that national unity is a banner guiding us in continuing advance and winning even greater victories.

The upper class reactionary clique in Tibet started an armed rebellion in 1959. Splittists inside and outside of Tibet repeatedly created disturbances two years ago. They all attempted to sabotage national unity and split the motherland. All their perverse acts going against the historical trend ended in ignominious failure. The people's will brooks no insult. The great unity among the people of various nationalities cemented with blood brooks no sabotage, and it is indestructible. Since the riots and rebellion were quelled, the great unity among the people of various nationalities in Tibet has been further strengthened, not weakened. The banner of national unity has become even more dazzlingly beautiful and is shining with new radiance.

Today, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core, with the guidelines of the fourth party congress of this autonomous region, and confronted with the general historical trend of reform and opening to the outside world, if we are to advance, triumph, and successfully fulfill the glorious historical task of building a new socialist Tibet marked by unity, affluence, and civilization, we must forever remember and uphold an important principle, and that is to persist in, consolidate, strengthen, and develop national unity. We must cherish national unity just as we take good care of the apple of our eye and love our lives. We must do well in disseminating and implementing the guidelines of this commendation meeting on national unity and see to it that these guidelines will become a powerful motive force to promote national unity and develop a new type of relationship between different nationalities. We must further enhance the unity of people of all nationalities. When the people of all nationalities are united as brothers, our socialist cause will be ever-victorious.

Let us hold aloft the banner of national unity and advance on the crest of victory!

#### **CPPCC's Ismail Amat Visits Lhasa Temple**

*OW0509112590 Lhasa Tibet Television Network in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Sep 90*

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] On the afternoon of 31 August, Ismail Amat, vice chairman of the CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] National Committee and minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and delegates from the four minority ethnic autonomous regions attending the regional national unity commendation rally visited Bargor Street and Johkang Temple.

In the company of Gying Puncog Cedain, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, Ismail Amat and the delegates came first to Bargor Street, a bustling thoroughfare lined with shops and stores. Upon arrival, Ismail Amat was recognized immediately by several Uygur traders from Xinjiang. They exchanged traditional greetings and held a cordial discourse. Ismail Amat and the delegates toured the various shops and stores at Bargor Street with interest. The rich assortment of ethnic products left a deep impression on them. At the end of the visit, Ismail Amat said: From here, one can understand the degree of Tibet's commodity economic development. Relevant departments should tighten control and provide positive guidance.

Ismail Amat was warmly greeted by management personnel and lamas when he arrived at Johkang Temple. They presented the respected guest with a hada. Ismail Amat and the delegates viewed the historical artifacts at Johkang Temple and reminded management personnel to take good care of the valuable national and cultural heritage, while keeping the temple in good repair. At the (?remains) of the late Panchen Lama, Ismail Amat stood in silence and presented a hada to express his respects for the reverend's patriotism.

After the visit, Ismail Amat called on representatives of teachers from 17 of China's provinces and municipalities, who are in Tibet to help with its secondary education, attending the regional national unity commendation rally. On behalf of the CPPCC National Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, Ismail Amat extended his regards to the teachers' representatives for their dedication in helping Tibet to train skilled personnel and thanked them for their outstanding contribution in boosting national unity.

#### **Attends Tibet Nationality Celebration**

*OW0609105490 Lhasa Tibet Television Network in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Sep 90*

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a shot of the facade of a palace, followed by shots showing Ismail Amat and others visiting the palace] On 4 September, Ismail Amat, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, joined guests invited to attend the Tibet Autonomous Region meeting to commend advanced units and individuals in promoting nationality unity, representatives of various nationalities and religious circles, and people of various circles of Tibet, in a park celebration at (Buluolinka).

Also attending the celebration were leaders of Tibet, including Hu Jintao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Gyaincain Norbu, Tian Congming, Danzim, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Gying Puncog Cedain, Zheng Ying, Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, Huokang Suolang Bianba, Tangmai Gongjue Baimu.

Puncog Wangje, member of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Nationalities Affairs Committee, also attended the celebration.

Before the celebration, Ismail and the guests visited the (Buluolinka) Gold Palace, and had a group photograph taken in front of the palace with representatives of various nationalities and religious circles attending the autonomous region's meeting to commend the advanced in promoting nationality unity. [video shows Ismail Amat and some religious leaders posing for photograph in front of the palace]

Ismail Amat gave an impromptu speech at the celebration. He said: I was happy to attend the Tibet autonomous regional meeting to commend the advances in promoting nationality unity. I have personally seen that the situation in Tibet is stable, its economy has developed steadily, and its work in various fields has yielded good results. The meeting was a very successful one. It will further advance nationality unity in Tibet and will have a positive effect on the whole country. [video shows Ismail Amat speaking at the celebration]

At the celebration, guests and people of various circles of Tibet cheerfully chatted about their friendship. The celebration was filled with an atmosphere of harmony and cheer.

### **Tibet Commutes, Paroles Prisoners**

*OW2808092190 Lhasa Tibet Television Network  
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] On the morning of 25 August, in line with the principle of combining punishment with leniency and the policy of dealing with each case on its merits, the autonomous regional prison commuted the sentences of 22 prisoners for good behavior, released two on parole, and increased the sentence of one prisoner according to law. [Video begins with a close-up of a red streamer bearing Tibetan and Chinese characters, the latter which read "A Summing-Up for the First Half of 1990," hung on a two-story building facing a courtyard; camera pulls back to show a dozen or so people sitting at two rows of desks under the streamer, about half of them in uniform; seated on low wooden benches opposite the prison officers are rows of prisoners, totaling 400-500; seated at the right are two rows of female prisoners]

In accordance with law, the prison commuted the sentences of those prisoners who had behaved well in prison, showed signs of genuine repentance, performed meritorious deeds, worked diligently, and underwent a change in their mental attitude.

In early July, prisoners (Dan Ba Ta Ji) and (Luo Sang Ba Deng), upon discovering a fire in the prison's supply room, immediately informed the appropriate personnel and the prison leadership, and helped to put out the fire.

For this, both of their sentences were reduced by three and one-half years in accordance with the law.

At the 25 August summing-up meeting, the regional Higher People's Court, the Lhasa City Intermediate People's Court, and the Chengguan District People's Court read their rulings on reducing and increasing the sentences in accordance with law. [video shows several prisoners standing in front of the desks and following the policemen's instructions to put their thumb print on a white form]

### **Northwest Region**

#### **Li Ziqi Views Spiritual Civilization Building**

*HK0109060690 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Aug 90*

[Text] The provincial on-the-spot conference on urban area spiritual civilization building began in (Xibu) District of Lanzhou City yesterday morning.

Lu Kejian, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference.

Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered an important speech.

Those attending the conference included Liu Ying, Qin Shiwei, (Li Hulin), Ke Maosheng, and other provincial and city leading comrades.

The conference was mainly aimed at learning from the advanced experiences of (Xibu) District in carrying out urban area spiritual civilization building and at studying and discussing the question of how to strengthen spiritual civilization building in the new situation.

In his speech, Comrade Li Ziqi said that fostering models and using model experiences to promote overall work constitutes an important link in promoting spiritual civilization building. We should not only modestly learn from the advanced experiences of the neighboring provinces and cities but also pay attention to giving scope to the exemplary role of our own advanced models. Over the past few years, various levels and units of our province have done a lot of work, actively carried out explorations, and created a lot of useful, effective, and good experiences and forms in carrying out spiritual civilization building. (Xibu) District of Lanzhou City, Lanzhou Aluminium Factory, Liujiaxia Chemical Fertilizer Factory, Lanzhou Oil Refinery, and other advanced units share one characteristic in common: All of them have attached equal importance to both spiritual civilization building and material civilization building. In both guiding ideology and actual work, all of them have persisted in simultaneously promoting both spiritual civilization building and material civilization building. This is a basic experience embodied in their successes.

Li Ziqi emphatically pointed out that spiritual civilization building is, in the final analysis, aimed at improving

the quality of the whole nation and training new socialist people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, cultural accomplishments, and sense of discipline. He expressed the hope that leaders of party and government organs, enterprises, and undertakings at all levels will really regard spiritual civilization building as a matter of great importance, place spiritual civilization building on their work agenda, carry out overall planning, carry out the building of both civilizations step by step, and carry out examination and supervision of the building of both civilizations at regular intervals with a view to continuously pushing ahead with spiritual civilization building in our province.

#### **Attends Asian Games Torch Relay**

*HK0609061490 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Sep 90*

[Excerpts] Listeners, the 11th Asian Games torch, which has been attracting worldwide attention, has already been relayed to our province.

Yesterday morning, 40,000 people gathered at Lanzhou's Central Square and held a grand Asian Games torch relay ceremony there. Now please listen to a recorded report filed by our station reporters (Chen Zhantao) and (Dang Zhen) on the spot:

[Passage omitted] At 0900 this morning, Zhang Xuezhong, deputy director of the provincial leading group for welcoming the Asian Games and vice provincial governor, announced the opening of our provincial Asian Games torch relay ceremony. Now we see a colorful signal flare rising into the sky above the square.

Provincial Governor Jia Zhijie delivered a speech at the ceremony: Comrades and friends, the sacred Asian Games torch symbolizing solidarity, friendship, and progress, which was personally lighted by General Secretary Jiang Zemin, is now relayed to our provincial capital Lanzhou. Today, 40,000 people are singing, dancing, and jubilantly holding a grand ceremony in Lanzhou to welcome the torch and express the ardent love and support of people of all nationalities in our province for the Asian Games. [words indistinct] The Asian Games spirit will encourage the 22 million people of our province to unite, make progress, and courageously forge ahead. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, people's government, and people of all nationalities, I wish the 11th Asian Games, which has been attracting worldwide attention, a successful opening and hope the Asian Games torch relay race is a complete success! [passage omitted]

Now (Ban Ma), vice governor of Qinghai Province, personally handed over the Asian Games torch to Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu provincial party committee. Li Ziqi took over the torch and held it high. Then he lighted our provincial torch with the Asian Games torch and handed over the Asian Games torch to (Zhang Zhongyi), a well-known bicyclist of our province. [passage omitted]

Listeners and friends, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, Advisory Committee, People's Congress, people's government, CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] Committee, the Lanzhou Military Region and its three armed services, and the provincial military district, Lanzhou-based members of the Central Advisory Committee, and Lanzhou-based Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee also attended the torch relay ceremony.

#### **Shaanxi Hosts Conference on Ideological Work**

*HK0609065290 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Sep 90*

[Excerpts] Yesterday, responsible persons of the ideological and political work research societies of the 13 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in northwest, north, and northeast China and the three major enterprises, including the Daqing Oil Field, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Plant, and the First Automobile Manufacturing Plant, held a joint conference in Baoji to discuss and exchange experiences of strengthening ideological and political work in the new situation.

Zhang Ze, chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee, (Wang Wenhua), vice president of the National Ideological and Political Work Research Society, and An Qiyuan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and delivered speeches at the conference. [passage omitted]

The joint conference, which is the fifth annual meeting, is hosted by the Shaanxi Provincial Ideological and Political Work Research Society.

An Qiyuan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. He said that the party Central Committee's collective leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus have taken a series of practical and effective measures aimed at establishing the position and defining the tasks of ideological and political work. As a result, the macroclimate of ideological and political work has shown substantial improvement. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Comrade Zhang Ze, chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee, pointed out that enterprise ideological and political work must closely focus at wholeheartedly relying on the working class, aim at mobilizing the enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity of the staff and workers, and give full play to the leading role of the working class in improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, deepening reform, jointly tiding over difficulties, and maintaining overall stability. [passage omitted]

#### **Zhang Boxing Addresses Production Meeting**

*HK0609052190 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Sep 90*

[Excerpts] The five-day provincial work meeting on industrial production ended in Xian on 2 September.



Provincial party Secretary Zhang Boxing delivered a speech entitled "Boost Our Confidence, Inspire Our Enthusiasm, and Make Concerted Efforts To Promote Industrial Production." [passage omitted]

Participating comrades conscientiously participated in discussions centering on the key issue of opening up markets, promoting sales, deepening reform, invigorating enterprises, readjusting the structure, and tapping potential. [passage omitted]

The meeting held that at present we must seize the opportune moment to make arrangements for production in September. We must organize cadres to go deep into the grass-roots level to help enterprises devise good methods, propose good ideas, and overcome difficulties in order to ensure that production in September is good. Various localities and departments must conscientiously implement the decision of the State Council to grasp firmly investments in key construction projects which have been approved by the state in terms of scale, funds, and external environment [words indistinct]. We must also firmly grasp new contract work, and do the work of raising funds for contracted projects well. In the meantime, we must truly grasp the work of stabilizing the contingent of worker and staff members. [passage omitted] The meeting called on the whole province to get mobilized to work bravely and strenuously for 120 days, fight the two hard battles, attain the two objectives to strive for the fulfillment of the plan of the whole year, so that our provincial production in the industrial and transport field will take on a completely new look.

In his speech, provincial party Secretary Zhang Boxing urged the whole province to overcome the current temporary difficulties, focus its attention on increasing economic results, and strive for new changes in the production in the industrial and transport fields. [words indistinct] He continued: We must make use of Marxist and dialectical viewpoints to fully observe problems. After expounding both the domestic and international situation, Zhang Boxing stressed: Although industrial production in our province is still operating at a low level, we have maintained a momentum of revival, and taken a turn for the better. [passage omitted]

He called on leading cadres at all levels to work in a down-to-earth manner with a strong sense of urgency, and a lofty sense of political responsibility to give full play their initiative and creativity. They must try in every possible way to promote industrial production.

Zhang Boxing believed that the most important and influential problem, and most acute contradiction facing industrial production in our province is low economic results. Therefore, we must regard enhancing economic results as a center for promoting steady growth of industrial production.

He proposed that at present we must grasp the work of enhancing economic results from the following four aspects:

1. Maintain the development of industrial production.
2. Fight the decisive battle of readjusting structure.
3. Centering on [words indistinct] to strengthen enterprise management.
4. Deepen reform in a sustained way. [passage omitted]

He urged various units to strengthen ideological and political work to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers and staff members. By making use of the strength of various quarters, we must create a good external environment for enterprise production, truly do various work well in the coming four months, and strive for the fulfillment of the production plan of the whole year.

### Tomur Dawamat Speaks at Xinjiang Meeting

OW0109043990 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 Aug 90

[By reporter Yuan Yajun; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Excerpt] [Video alternates between shots of Tomur Dawamat reading from prepared notes and other participants, who are either listening or speaking.]

An autonomous regional telephone conference on intensifying efforts to build clean government and rectifying unhealthy practices in various economic sectors was held in Urumqi yesterday. Tomur Dawamat attended and spoke at the conference. He said: The telephone conference held by the State Council on 23 August on stepping up efforts to promote clean government and correcting unhealthy practices in various economic sectors demonstrates the resolve of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to build clean and honest government and to launch an intensive struggle against corruption. It is another important step taken by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to promote clean government and eliminate corruption. Governments at all levels and various departments and economic sectors in the autonomous region should take immediate concerted actions to wage general warfare against unhealthy practices in various economic sectors.

After pointing to some unhealthy practices by various economic sectors throughout the region, Tomur Dawamat said: People detest malpractices in various economic sectors. In addition to tarnishing the reputation of the departments and economic sectors concerned, those malpractices have affected the relations of the party and the government with the people. Therefore, party committees and governments at all levels should take a serious view of combating unhealthy practices in various economic sectors, seeing the fight against such practices as a move to consolidate the party's leadership and to preserve stability and unity. They should give priority to fighting those unhealthy practices in their efforts to promote a clean and honest government and take every effective action.

Tomur Dawamat stated: First of all, party committees and governments at all levels and various departments and economic sectors, particularly law enforcement and supervisory departments that constantly come into contact with the people, should earnestly study Premier Li Peng's speech at the above-mentioned national telephone conference. They should identify problems that are commonplace in their respective departments and economic sectors, as well as problems with bad and harmful influences that have aroused strong public indignation. They should draw up plans and measures to solve those problems. Second, it is essential to enhance political functions and strengthen ideological and political work. Ranking leaders of governments at all levels and various departments and economic sectors should take a hands-on approach, mobilize people to implement relevant policies at all levels, conduct painstaking ideological education, and indoctrinate the broad masses of cadres and workers on the need to wholeheartedly serve the people. They should also deepen education on occupational ethics and discipline; enhance the supervisory functions of trade unions, Communist Youth League

organizations, women's federations, and various democratic parties; and encourage the cadres in various economic sectors to conscientiously combat unhealthy practices.

Third, it is necessary to fortify organizational structure and supervisory mechanisms. Based on their own distinctive characteristics and state laws and regulations, all economic sectors should work out scientifically systematic rules and regulations. Supervisory and auditing organs at all levels should step up supervision over the fight against unhealthy practices in various economic sectors. Fourth, it is essential to learn from advanced elements, to foster new work styles, to promote healthy tendencies, to suppress unhealthy practices, and to commend exemplary people and deeds in the courageous fight against unhealthy practices. Informers of malpractices should be protected, and cases involving attacks on informers in retaliation for their tipoffs should be thoroughly investigated and dealt with. Fifth, leading organizations and cadres should take the initiative to attack unhealthy practices and spearhead the drive to correct malpractices in various economic sectors. [passage omitted]

**Yuan Proposes 'One Country, Two Regions'**

OW0509143890 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO  
in Chinese 1 Sep 90 p 1

[Excerpt] On 31 August, the Executive Yuan submitted an administrative report, which covers important tasks performed by the government from January to June, to the Legislative Yuan. Included in the report is a mainland policy for the future, in which a basic concept of "One Country, Two Regions" has been clearly formulated for the first time by the Executive Yuan. According to this concept, mutual relations between the two sides of Taiwan Strait will be resolved legally through adaptation of legal conflict theory. The proposal for "one country, two systems" will never be recognized.

The Executive Yuan submitted its written report to the Legislative Yuan on 31 August; it will be discussed by legislators during the 86th session of the Legislative Yuan scheduled to begin on the 25th of this month. In legal affairs, the Executive Yuan has made a clear proclamation of its future mainland policy based on this concept—"One Country, Two Regions." [passage omitted]

**Foreign Minister Comments on Aid to Mideast**

OW0509161190 Taipei CNA in English 1555 GMT  
5 Sep 90

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 5 (CNA)—The United States has not asked the Republic of China [ROC] to share military costs in the Persian Gulf area, Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien said Wednesday.

But based on the principles of justice and humanitarianism, Chien said the government should consider giving economic and material assistance to those Middle Eastern countries having good relations with the Republic of China.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker earlier told a congressional hearing that the Bush administration was considering giving aid to Jordan, Turkey and Egypt, countries severely affected by the blockade of Iraq.

Chien said if the government were to respond to the U.S. move, Jordan would top Taipei's priority list since it had greatly helped the government evacuate ROC citizens from Kuwait and other Middle East countries.

It would be natural for the Republic of China to offer necessary economic assistance to Jordan because of bilateral friendship, Chien noted.

Chien denied that U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady would visit Taipei as a part of his Asian tour to solicit support for U.S. action in the Middle East.

Chien said the government should seriously study a U.S. proposal for its allies to share its military burden in the Gulf, noting that the proposal was based on international justice and peace.

"We have strongly supported a United Nations resolution denouncing Iraq's invasion of Kuwait," Chien said.

**Chien on Possible Adjustment in Ties With DPRK**

OW0509212690 Taipei CNA in English 1550 GMT  
5 Sep 90

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 5 (CNA)—The government would make "proper adjustments" in its relations with North Korea if talks between North and South Korea proved fruitful, Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien said Wednesday.

Chien said his ministry was "closely watching" the progress of the Seoul talks between South and North Korea's prime ministers.

He said the talks were worth following carefully because they might help North Korea begin democratization.



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